

F  
127  
.B8B8













✻ 1895 ✻

BROOME COUNTY *N.*

ILLUSTRATED.

---

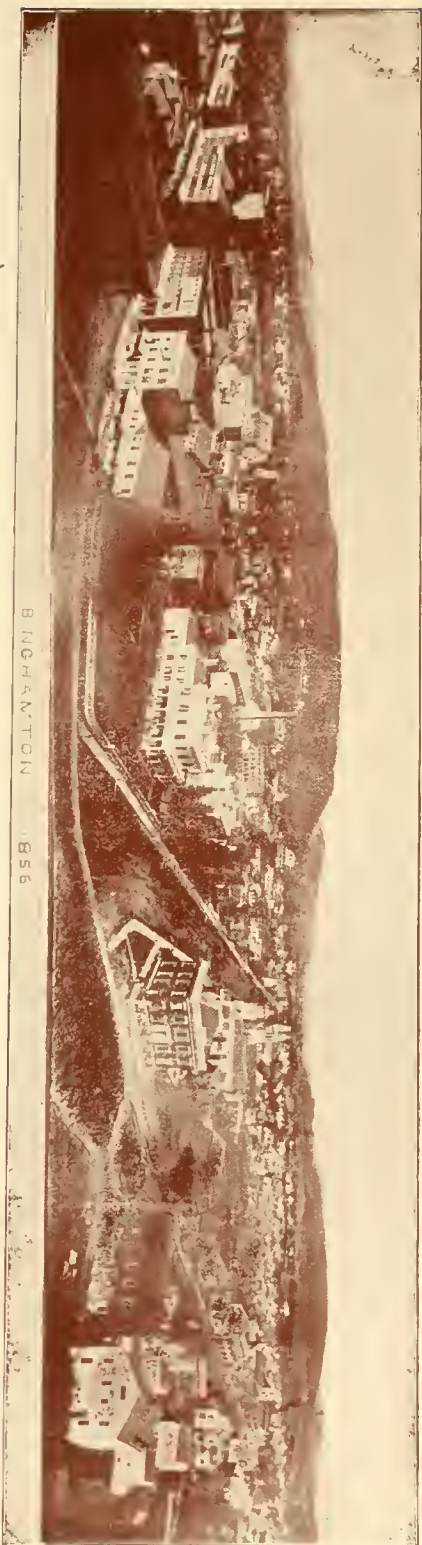
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.  
BELLFLOWER PRESS.

1895.

21470







**BINGHAMTON IN 1856.**

Binghamton was incorporated April 27, 1813. By a subsequent charter passed May 3, 1834, its limits were enlarged and its territory divided into five wards. In 1860, soon after this picture was taken, it contained The State Inebriate Asylum, Binghamton Academy, Susquehanna Seminary, Three Female Seminaries, a Commercial College, Two Water Cures, Nine Churches, Five Newspaper Offices, and several Manufactories and had a population of about 10,000.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF BINGHAMTON FROM SOUTH MOUNTAIN IN 1895.

Estimated Population 43,000.

S. J. KELLEY, BINGO, N.Y.



COURT HOUSE AND MONUMENT IN 1895.



BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.

The New York State Insane Asylum or State Hospital, formerly Inebriate Asylum is beautifully situated on a eminence rising 240 feet above the river, and is located two and one-half miles east of the center of the city. This imposing stone structure overlooks the Susquehanna Valley and the entire city and has about 1300 patients. There are eleven trustees who act as a board of managers. The present superintendent is Dr. C. G. Wagner, who is assisted by eight physicians and about 300 employees. The patients are given good plain food and diversified occupations at such labor as will best effect a permanent cure. A farm of about 1000 acres gives chance for many to be employed in agricultural pursuits. The main building is Castellated Gothic style with massive towers, turrets and buttresses. It is 365 in length, with rooms in the basement nine feet high; first story fourteen feet and six inches; second story fifteen feet and six inches; chapel twenty-six feet, and rooms on either side ten feet high.

The ceremonies of laying the corner stone took place September 21, 1858. Among the speakers present were Hon. B. F. Butler; Hon. Edward Everett; Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson; J. W. Francis, M. D., L. L. D.; M. W., John L. Lewis and Alford B. Street.

Since the erection of the Main Building several additions and changes have been made in it; numerous other buildings have been erected, three large houses built or remodelled on the farms laying farther up the Susquehanna.



SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY HOME.

The Susquehanna Valley Home was founded in 1869. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the City of Binghamton, and commanding a view of the Susquehanna River. Its object, being to "afford a Christian home for indigent children, and to secure their adoption into families of respectability." The main buildings are three stories in height, surrounded by wide lawns, ample play grounds, and a farm of about forty-five acres under a good state of cultivation, furnishing a large portion of the vegetables consumed. It also provides employment for the boys outside of school and play hours. The school, which is under the State supervision, is in charge of three competent, experienced teachers. A Sabbath School is held each Sunday, at 3 p. m., conducted in turn by the several Evangelical Churches of the city. It is the aim of the managers to make the Institution a "Christian Home" and an "Industrial School" in the truest sense, where each shall do his part, and feel that he receives the reward of his labor.



**BINGHAMTON POST OFFICE.** (COR. WALL AND HENRY STREETS.)

This beautiful structure was erected in 1880 at a cost of about \$150,000. The mail is distributed throughout the City several times daily by twenty-one carriers. The total receipts from sale of Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, Box Rents, etc. for the year ending June 30, 1895 was \$86,552.18. As compared with other cities in 1893 its sales were \$81,368.19, while for the same time Scranton was \$80,480.03, Elmira \$67,925.82. The money order account for 1895 was \$353,831.15, and the total amount received through the office for that year on sales of everything was \$458,522.95. The largest mail concerns in the city are J. J. Bell, Seedsman, and the Kilmer Medicine Co. The former has received as high as 3,000 letters a day.



**COURT STREET.**

Court Street looking East toward the Court House, October 9, 1894. Getting ready for the Parade at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Commerical Travelers Home.



COURT STREET, DURING THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS PARADE.



# HISTORY OF BROOME COUNTY.

The History of Broome County is in reality the history of its city and towns, and will be carefully considered under those heads. There are, however, a few brief remarks which may be applicable to the whole, and can hardly be made local enough to come under any particular town.

About four hundred years ago rumors of a new world had seized Europe. Settlements were rapidly planted along the territory lining the western coast of the Atlantic. The vague stories of Lief's and Erick's discovery was only remembered in legend and song. Columbus stands out to us as the actual discoverer. America boasts of a position not surrounded by European powers, which alone is worth more than a standing army. Her unequal systems of Lakes and Rivers, thousands

to plant colonies along the banks of the Hudson. In 1664 this territory which had been discovered by, and was now in possession of the Dutch was granted to the Duke of York by Charles II of England. In 1673 the Dutch again got possession, and in the following year by the terms of peace between England and Holland it was then restored to the English.

The history of Broome County would hardly seem complete without a passing reference to the famous Iroquois or Five Nations of Indians which were Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Indians had eight family names: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron and Hawk, and these families in each nation permitted no intermarriage and claimed as brother and sister any of the same name in another



COURT STREET LOOKING WEST.

Court Street is the great Business Thorough-fare of the City. It is to Binghamton what Broadway is to New York. The Street is now built in solid with Business Blocks from the Chenango River to Carroll Street.

of miles of sea coast with magnificently indented harbors; mines laden with the richest of mineral; scenery the grandest in the world; and above and beyond all this a race of people amalgamated from the world's best blood, surpassing in wealth and enterprise anything the world has ever produced; such a country and such people trace their existence to the discoverer, Christopher Columbus.

Henry Hudson, an English Navigator sailed up the Hudson River about eighteen years after Columbus made his discovery and the river was then named in honor of its discoverer. During this voyage Hudson trafficked considerably with the Indians and first learned them to drink rum. He also gave such a glowing account of the country that the Dutch commenced

tribe. This confidence seemed bound by the strongest tie, so strong that for two hundred years no internal disputes arose among them: outside forces finally broke the confederacy. In war they possessed an education similar to the ancient Spartans and showed no mercy to their enemies. They were very courteous to strangers who came among them from other nations. There can be no question but that they were the most intellectual nation anywhere in this section and many of their regulations were almost a pattern for the white population. In war they were extremely sagacious and almost always gained great advantage by craft. Sullivans army found villages with frame houses, well furnished and some painted; also well cultivated fields with orchards. Had they possessed the advantages

of European civilization, who knows but they might have equalled us in enterprise. Such is a brief mention of the great nation of Indians who subdued and exacted tribute from many other nations and entirely exterminated several tribes, until the country from Maine to the Mississippi was practically under their sway. When the French took possession of Canada they supplied the Adirondacks, or Algonquins, with fire arms and enabled them to gain a victory over the Iroquois. Several battles were fought between the different nations soon after in which the Iroquois were usually successful, in one they almost entirely exterminated the Adirondacks. In 1654 a war broke out between the Five Nations and the Andastes who occupied

on his return. Also about this time (1776) the Six Nations had a great gathering at Oquago near Windsor, and Col. John Harper went thither to ascertain the meaning. He was well received and became convinced that the savages would take no action in the war. Brant appeared with these Indians some time later and went with a band of warriors to Unadilla. Gen. Herkimer interviewed him there and became convinced that the Indians would act in concert with the British. The Indians and Gen. Herkimer fought the bloody battle of Oriskany soon after. Brant destroyed the village of Springfield on Otsego Lake, also together with Butler committed the bloody Massacre of Cherry Valley and later the one at Minisink. To avenge these



CHENANGO RIVER BRIDGE.

Looking down on the Bridge which connects Court and Main Streets. View up Main Street showing the location of the High School at the left, and First Congregational Church at the right.

this country; this war lasted with varying success for twenty years, but finally terminated successfully for the Iroquois.

We pass over a very interesting period of over one hundred years of our Nation's early history, because it does not seem to possess any points which in any particular degree can be connected with the early history of our county. During the Revolution both armies tried to employ the Indians of the Six Nations as allies. Gen. Schuyler argued that they would cost the colonists more than they were worth and so it proved. England alone reaped benefit from their employ. Joseph Brant a prominent Mohawk chief was taken to England where he was so well received that much uneasiness was felt by the colonists

bloody deeds the colonists planned a campaign. In 1779 Gen. Sullivan with 3500 men marched up the Susquehanna from Pennsylvania, while a division started by the way of the Mohawk to meet him. They passed down the Susquehanna receiving a reinforcement near the present village of Windsor, and upon arriving at the present site of Binghamton encamped. In their voyage they did the Indians considerable damage. They had a skirmish near Union but the Indians fled.

Gen. Sullivan's army and the one from the Mohawk met on the Chemung River making a force of about 5000 men. Brant made several desperate stands in the vicinity of Elmira but was beaten by the overwhelming forces of his foe. Pursuing

*Printed in 1878*

Sullivan laid waste many villages, destroyed corn fields, and broke the league of the Six Nations. Brant's spirits still seemed unbroken and he afterward led forces against and plundered many villages.

With the possible exception of Indian captives, Sullivan's army was beyond doubt the first white men ever within the present limits of Broome County. It may be hard to tell just what tribes at all times owned the county. The Delawares may have held it, but at a time later the Six Nations must have had possession. Oquaga is probably the most noted spot and seemed to be a resting place to cross by Binghamton, Wyoming or Deposit or in order to strike the rivers where these places are now located. Old Indian apples trees of great age were found

twenty-five families of Indians.

These Indians dressed in shirts and moccasins, their heads were ornamented with feathers and ofttimes jewels in their noses and ears. Their houses were either of logs locked together at one end so as to form a slanting roof, or four crooked poles erected so as to form a slant and covered with bark, etc., to exclude rain, one end was left open and a curtain of skins suspended which could be lowered or raised at will. The three sides were covered with bark. Their fire was kindled outside, just in front. They had no chairs or tables but sat on the ground or skins inside. The Indians were swindled out of this farm by one Patterson whom the savages it is supposed afterwards murdered.



VIEW FROM CORNER OF MAIN AND FRONT STREETS, LOOKING OVER THE BRIDGE TO COURT ST.

at Oquago, also trinkets, bones, etc.

Over the line in Chenango county toward the present village of Greene is also to be found an interesting mound, some forty feet in diameter, built by Indians, and filled with human bones. Two hundred arrow heads and a large number of Indian trinkets were also found in the pile. Another of these mounds was found at Wyoming, Pa., and filled with bones of warriors, probably slain in the Grasshopper War.

In 1787, Captain Joseph Draper settled near the site of the County Farm, he and his associates found the Indians of this locality peaceable. Near the mouth of Castle Creek was situated what was called the "Castle Farm," this the Indians reserved when selling the land in this locality. It was a home for about

The whites treated the Indians with injustice at many times and may have deserved much of the cruel treatment which in many cases they received.

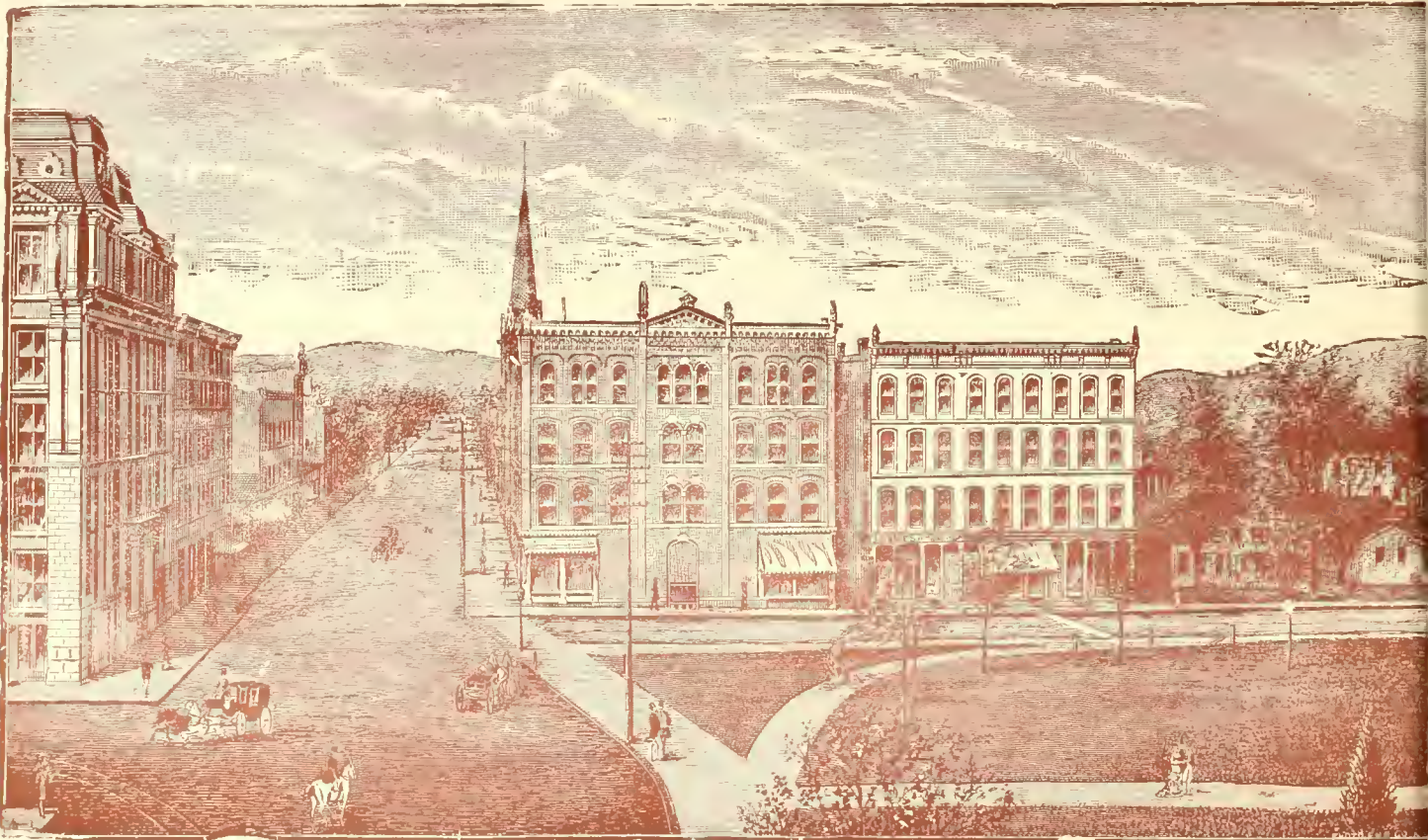
The first permanent settlements in the county were made in 1785 by Cap. Joseph Leonard and others, and were in the present towns of Vestal and Colesville. Leonard settled near the present site of Binghamton. A company was soon after formed which bought the land of the Indians at one shilling per acre. The methods employed when making purchases from the Red Men were substantially, feed the Indians well, give them rum, get on the right side of them, then buy as low as possible. Along the river and in many places the underbrush and small trees were cut out; this enabled the Indians not only

to raise crops if wanted, but also to see game. The Indians had paths through the forests which, with a little extra chopping could be reasonably well followed by a wagon. The pioneers of Broome County found an almost unbroken forest; and it took the hardest labor of one generation to remove these and pave the way for another to enjoy the fruit of their labors.

The first duty of the settlers was to fell some straight trees cut these up into suitable lengths, notch them and build a square cabin with a bark roof; greased paper for windows, if any at all, split planks for floor and doors. This he had to build alone unless he could obtain assistance from one who had before settled in that vicinity; as to furniture the bed was usually made at the side by boring holes into the logs and building a

absent member on such occasions. There was also in these forests an abundance of wild game with numerous animals which not only preyed on the flocks, but often were an annoyance to the life of a man, among these wolves were the worst and at certain times became such a nuisance that a bounty was placed upon their hides; in 1822 this bounty was \$10.

The lack of Grist Mills was another serious grievance of most settlements and journeys of a week or two were often made to them. One of the earliest located mills was at Tioga Point, about forty miles from Binghamton. The nearest at an early date on the east was about seventy miles distance at Wattles' Ferry. A stump was often hollowed out and the corn or grain pounded in it. Wheat was often boiled and



COURT STREET LOOKING EAST FROM COURT HOUSE IN 1885.

little frame which had poles laid over it and a bed made thereon. The chairs were mostly benches made of a split slab with legs in it. A few articles of furniture were occasionally brought by the pioneers as a reminder of former civilization.

In communities where neighbors were to be found a bee was made and with four men at the corners, trees were felled, and a house erected in one day; but, during all this time the jug of whisky was often passed around to brighten up the spirits of the laborer. Under these rude roofs we doubt not that there was as much happiness and as many true and devoted hearts as in the palace of to-day.

Amid these primitive forests there were many a happy "Logging Bee" in which the men of a community cleared in a day the field of a neighbor and seldom, if ever, was the jug an

eaten with milk or maple sugar. In the year 1788 Henry Finch erected a mill at Castle Creek for sawing lumber, this caused a great improvement in the manner of house building; two years later a grist mill was erected in the Town of Kirkwood on what was the farm of the heirs of E. Y. Park. The next year Jabesh Winchop built a mill at Union and also Cap. Dean built a sawmill where the present village of Deposit is located to this he added a grist mill the next season. Simon Rogers erected in 1795 a grist mill in the present town of Barker and two years later Nathan Lane started one in Windsor.

The year 1789 was one of famine. The hardships, although severely felt in Broome County, was much more severe farther down the river. Every sort of experiment to prevent starvation was resorted to; roots were dug and ate; drying

rye in milk and pounding to a meal and many other things. Five years later, in 1794, occurred the historical "Pumpkin Freshet." The river overflowed its banks during the month of August carrying away and destroying much of the produce of the lowlands on which there was an unusually large crop of pumpkins. This destruction of crops ushered in another period of privation, following which the story is always told of Major Stowe who gathered together a bushel of wheat, shouldered it and went to mill on foot and returned, a distance of forty miles. On his return there was a festival held by the neighbors who congregated to help him partake of a shortcake made from the

bark of the Hemlock became worth more than the lumber, and whole forests were destroyed to obtain it for tanning purposes while the lumber was left to decay were felled.

Another thing that deserves passing notice is the early roads. In many places they were made to follow the Indian trails. In nearly every instance they were at first uneven, running over stumps and knolls, down into holes and creeks. These were gradually improved as the county became settled. In 1806 the Unadilla Turnpike Co. was incorporated which run from what is now Binghamton to Otsego Co. Toll gates were established every ten miles. The capital of the company was



WILLIAM BINGHAM,

After whom the City of Binghamton was named. William Bingham obtained large patents of land in 1786, including most of Conklin, Kirkwood, Binghamton, Union and Vestal Townships.

flour and shortened with bears grease.

Whiskey was a common beverage in pioneer life and distilleries were numerous, yet the people seldom drank enough to become intoxicated. The manufacture of block salts and potash from ashes was another thriving industry which realized considerable gain to the early settlers.

One of the greatest sources of wealth was the sale of lumber which was most frequently sent down the river in rafts; that from the far east of the county going by the Delaware, while the main part went down the Susquehanna, or came down the Tioughnioga and Chenango to the Susquehanna. Later on the

to be \$62,500.

One year later the Saline and Chenango Turnpike Road Co. was incorporated, running from Saline, Onondaga Co. to Chenango Point (Binghamton). This same year Otsego and Broome Turnpike Road Co. was incorporated. also near this time the Great Bend and Union Turnpike Co. was incorporated, but did not get to work readily.

In 1812 The Chenango Turnpike Company was incorporated This was to run from the 28th mile-stone to the house of John G. Christopher, now Binghamton. The estimated cost was to be \$7,000. Later on there was established the Broome and

Tioga, and also the Binghamton and Harpursville Turnpike Companies.

The rates of toll on these Turnpikes were about as follows: cart and two horses  $12\frac{1}{2}^c$ , two horses and sled  $6^c$ , score of sheep or hogs  $8^c$ , a score of horses, cattle or mules  $20^c$ , horse and rider  $4^c$ , horses led or driven  $4^c$ , one horse sulky or chaise  $12\frac{1}{2}^c$ , one horse cart  $6^c$ , chariot, coach or phaeton  $20^c$ , stage or four wheeled carriages  $12\frac{1}{2}^c$ .

The Legislature directed certain men as commissioners to lay roads four rods wide, same as turnpikes, and later to have them annexed to certain highway districts where they were the most approximate.

The river also afforded means of commerce and so important was navigation at an early date to the settlers that a law was enacted forbidding the construction of any obstruction to navigation. An act of the Legislature in 1813 made all the Susquehanna River in the State a public highway and the same act applied to the Chenango and Tioughnioga, but this act allowed the building of a few dams which were not to be high enough to prevent navigation. The year 1825 which witnessed the completion of the Erie Canal was one of interest to Broome County, inasmuch, as the Legislature ordered, among other surveys, the one for the Chenango Canal, which was to run from the Erie Canal to Binghamton. In 1833 an act was finally passed authorizing its construction with Whitesboro in Oneida County as its northern terminus, with a route by the way of the Chenango River and terminating at Binghamton. One year later Utica was substituted for Whitesboro as the terminus. The work of constructing the canal was begun in 1834 and completed in about three years at a cost of nearly two million dollars. The act provided that the width should be forty-six feet and the depth four and one-half feet. The width was much less than forty-six feet in many places. The canal was found very valuable for shipping lumber, coal, etc. In 1861 an act was passed to extend the canal from Binghamton to Owego. The Rockbottom dam was built across the Susquehanna in this City and made a great feeder for this new canal. This dam was built in 1871, it is about four hundred feet long and thirty feet wide at the bottom, built in convex form, and raises the water about seven feet

The canal received a deadening blow in 1872, the year which witnessed the competition of Utica and Susquehanna Valley Railroad. The traffic of the canal was so suddenly transferred to the railroad that an act soon followed authorizing the city to fill and use it as a public street.

The furor of the canal was soon eclipsed by the railroad. The Utica and Susquehanna Railroad, above mentioned, was incorporated in 1832. The Binghamton and Susquehanna Railroad in 1833 with a capital of \$150,000. The New York and Erie in 1832, its total cost was about thirty-three million dollars. It was started at Piermont on the Hudson and additional sections added covering a long period of time till at last it reached

Dunkirk. The shops located at Susquehanna would, no doubt, have been located at Binghamton had the parties owning land been willing to sell it at a reasonable price. In 1849 a project was advocated for building a road from Auburn to Binghamton; this scheme soon died out. A charter was also granted in 1836 for building a road from Syracuse to Binghamton. Under a new charter granted in 1852 the work was hurried to completion and so rapid was the work that in 1854 the road was opened to traffic.

In 1868 the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company purchased the Syracuse and Binghamton road, and one year later they had extended their road by purchase to Oswego. In 1853 a company was formed and the road from Albany to Binghamton was begun, and this road by pieces was completed to Nineveh in 1867. The last forty miles to Binghamton has a tunnel through a gravelly hill over two thousand feet long and two years was used in completing this portion. The Erie Ring was



LIEUTENANT GOV. JOHN BROOME.

After whom Broome County was named. For the compliment of naming the County after him, Lieutenant Gov. John Broome presented it with a handsomely Engraved Silver Seal.

soon formed and tried by false proceedings and force to take possession of the Albany and Susquehanna road. James Fisk Jr. was appointed a receiver. The Military had to be called out to quell the riot: soon after this the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company purchased the road and constructed a branch from Nineveh to Carbondale. In 1867 the railroad from Utica to Binghamton was begun, and in 1880 the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western commence to continue this track from Binghamton to Buffalo.





ROSS BUILDING CORNER STATE AND COURT STREETS.

## Early Settlements and Titles.

Having given a general idea of the means of transportation, we will return to the subject of early settlements.

A passing mention was made of the settlement of Captain Joseph Leonard. We will for a moment consider titles. There is a prevalent opinion that title was only obtained by driving out the "Red Skins." Great Britain had set forth her right to this territory in 1697. In 1774 Gov. Tryon said, "The boundaries of New York are derived from grant, from the King, and his brother James, Duke of York; also from the submission and subjection of the Five Nation to the King of England." The English claimed the territory of the Five Nations, but France did not recognize their right to put forward such a claim. In 1768 a council was held at Fort Stanwix to establish a line be-

which rests in the county of Broome between the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers.

On Nov. 1, 1683 New York was divided into twelve counties. The wilderness then an Indian domain comprised what is now Broome County, and not till the year 1791 was this divided up from the territory included in Montgomery County and called Tioga County. Tioga then included what is now Broome, Chemung and Tioga Counties, Newton now Elmira, Chenango Point now Binghamton were each, what was then termed half shires. The first court in the county was conducted by Morgan Lewis, who was afterwards Governor.

William Bingham a wealthy gentlemen of Philadelphia obtained a very large patent of land containing some over 30,000 acres and laying in the present towns of Union Vestal Binghamton, Conklin and Kirkwood. It takes very little ex-



STATE STREET LOOKING NORTH

yond which the whites were not to encroach; this line ran about on the east borders of Broome and Chenango Counties and all lands east of this was by this grant the property of King George III of Great Britain, however, six years later a new treaty was made in which the whites obtained possession to considerable territory lying west of this line, besides this Massachusetts set up claims to lands farther west in the state and gained a right to preempt it from the Indians, except that portion known as "Boston Ten Towns" and also a strip along the Niagara River. The Boston Ten Towns became the property of a Syndicate of sixty persons, known as the Boston Company. This land which comprised about 230,000 acres in Broome, Tioga and Cortland Counties was soon parceled out on speculation to numerous purchasers. In 1775 Gov. Clinton purchased a large tract of land of the Indians for \$11,500, the southern portion of

cept the river valleys. Hooper's patent was farther up the river next to the Pennsylvania line and contained only about 2,000 acres. Both the Bingham and Hooper patents were obtained June 27, 1785 by R. L. Hooper, Wm. Bingham and James Wilson. Farther up the river and extending in Pennsylvania taking in Great Bend is Thomas's patent which contained about 8,000 acres.

A few other patents of importance are: Garnsey's of 1,000 acres mostly in Windsor, Allison's of 3,400 acres lying on both sides of the river in Windsor, John Carpenter's of 4,960 acres in various parts of the county, Moore's patent of 1,235 acres in Windsor and Thomas's, Garnsey's, Watt's and L'Hourmedieu in Randolph or western Windsor.

After the land along the Susquehanna was taken by patents the balance of the county was divided up into Townships or



tracts with definite boundaries six to ten miles square. This division greatly facilitated surveying and locating tracts. These townships differ widely from towns in that the border of a town may be changed at will. These townships were eight in number and together with the patents named, Boston Ten Towns, etc. formed the early surveys of what is now Broome County. A considerable number of patents were made in the eight townships, the majority of which contained 5,000 to 15,000 acres each. Nearly all of these old surveys allowed five per cent for roads and were very inaccurate in many respects. The Pennsylvania line was taken as a basis for survey and the exact location of this has since been disputed.

Broome County was formed from Tioga, March 28, 1806, and named in honor of John Broome then Lieutenant Governor of New York State. In return for the compliment Lieutenant Gov. Broome presented the county with a handsomely engraved

supply. The second ridge lies between the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers, the hills are less abrupt than those of the eastern section which makes this section much more preferable for agricultural purposes. The third section which lies west of the the Chenango is somewhat broken, but on the whole contains the best land for agricultural purposes in the county. The ridges of this section are from 400 to 600 feet above the Susquehanna. The highest point in this section is said to be on the farm of Mr. S Perry and is over sixteen hundred feet above the tide in this latitude. The valleys of Broome County are noted for their fertility as also are many of the top land plateaus. The form of the surface was evidently made in the the early periods of the earth formation, except the natural erosion and excavations.

The river valleys are: first, the Delaware on the southeast here the hills are abrupt with little or no bottom land along



VIEW UP THE CHENANGO RIVER.

seal which he designed. At this time the county embraced the area as now and was divided into three towns, Chenango, Lisle and Union. Chenango embraced the present towns of Chenango, Colesville, Windsor, Sanford, Conklin, Fenton and Binghamton. Union embraced Union, Vestal and part of Maine. Lisle embraced the balance of the county lying to the north and the northwest.

### Topography.

Broome County is divided into three natural sections; first east of Susquehanna river which embraces the present town of Sanford and the eastern portion of Windsor and Colesville, here the hills are elevated and the declivities abrupt, valleys narrow and precipitous. The timber prevents disintegration to a considerable extent and also preserves the water

the stream, the current is swift in its general course; second, the Susquehanna which enters the county from Chenango on the north winding its way through the towns of Colesville and Windsor than entering Pennsylvania returning again passing between the towns of Kirkwood and Conklin to Binghamton, where it receives the water of the Chenango and from thence passing between Union and Vestal.

The Chenango river rises in Oneida County flows through Madison and Chenango Counties entering this county at Chenango Forks at which point it receives the water of the Tioughnioga, from thence it flows south to meet the Susquehanna; the old canal ran along its eastern bank.

The Tioughnioga rises at Pompey Hill entering the county at the north and flows in a south easterly course to Chenango Forks; at the north the valley of the stream is wide and fertile while for a few miles above Chenango Forks the valley is so



ACKERMAN BUILDING CORNER STATE AND HENRY STREETS.

narrow that scarcely is there room for a road without excavating the bank.

The Geological history of Broome County is very interesting and is principally compiled from State surveys made near 1840.

The Catskill or old Red Sandstone group of rocks cover the highest grounds on the south side of the Susquehanna and the high grounds east of the Chenango. These rocks are red, gray, greenish and mottled red, brown and green, in them testaceous fossils are rare. These stratas are thin, usually from one inch to three feet in thickness.

The Chemung group of rocks consists of sandstone and shales more or less slate. The sandstone makes good building

## Public Buildings.

On the northwest corner of Court and Chenango Streets in 1802 was erected the first Court House. Its dimension was 24x36 feet and contained the sheriff's office, residence and jail below and rooms for courts in the upper floor: the two cells were constructed of logs. The second Court House and Jail were erected in 1828 and 1829 and was built on its present site. The work was superintended by three commissioners, Ammi Doubleday, Grover Buel and George Wheeler. The board of supervisors authorized the raising of \$5,000 for that purpose, and later in 1829 they were authorized to borrow \$4,000 and in 1830



COURT HOUSE IN 1866.

Draped in mourning for Broome County's most distinguished citizen Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

and flag stone. The shales are usually so soft for any practical use, these stratas are usually thin seldom exceeding two feet, but different layers adhere to each other with great tenacity. The various rocks form themselves an interesting study, but being so numerous we can not give space to considering each group, although agriculture depends to a great extent on the composition of rocks. On the formation of stratas depends the questions of springs, drainage, etc.

The soil in the valleys is almost entirely made up of disintegrated slate and shale with vegetable allurium. it is usually very fertile and well adapted to agriculture, on the hills it is better for darying purposes.

the State Comptroller was authorized to loan the county \$4,500 to complete the building.

The present Court House was erected by J. Stuart Wells in 1857 at a cost of \$32,000. The building was then considered a beautiful and massive structure. It has since been extended on both sides which makes, as can be seen by comparing the two pictures, a much better proportioned building. It stands on a beautiful knoll which was once an unsightly hill. Before the additions were made it was ninty-six feet long by fifty-eight in width. The front is ornamented by four ionic pillars, each six feet in diameter and thirty-six feet high. The underpinning steps and pavement are Onondaga limestone. The main struct-

ure is of brick, sanded and painted. On the first floor are offices of the sheriff, county judge and surrogate, district attorney, county treasurer and superintendent of the poor, besides the supreme court library; on the second floor is the court room and adjacent rooms for jurors, etc., also the supervisors room. The dome is surmounted by a cupola, which has an iron platform commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country.

Allusion has just been made to the first jail in Broome County. The present structure was erected in 1858 at a cost of \$15,000; and being by some considered inadequate at the present there is much discussion upon the subject of erecting a new one. The present structure includes the jail proper, with cells of stone and iron for criminals together with a comfortable residence for the sheriff. The noted humorist, linguist, burglar and murder, Edward H. Rulloff has been among prisoners who

to themselves and to society. Removed from temptation, and subjected to appropriate treatment; there is every reason to hope that many, at least, will be restored from the drunkard's career and the drunkard's grave. At any rate humanity and religion alike demands the experiment."

Brief mention was made previously of a few among the many statesmen, philanthropists and orators who honored Binghamton with their presence on the occasion of laying the corner stone. In his address, Rev. Henry Bellows, said: "I rejoice, then, to be able to lift to the pedestal of this majestic occasion, and to place before the eyes of the friends of the unfortunate, of the inebriate, and his wretched victims only less miserable than himself, the name of the first man who proposed, advocated, and successfully carried into effect, the project of an Inebriate Asylum—Dr. J. Edward Turner. May God reward his faith and his words." The citizens of Binghamton were



FRONT OR EAST ENTRANCE TO BENNETT PARK.

occupied a cell in the south alley.

The first county clerks office was an insignificant building erected on the first site of the court house, and in 1830 it was changed to a location near the present site of the court house. In which quarters it remained till the erection of the present fire-proof building in which many valuable documents are kept and recorded.

Mention has already been made to the New York State Inebriate Assylum which was not only the first, but also one of the finest structures of the kind in the world. The venerable Dr. Paddock in 1861 say of it: "As a remedial as well as a charitable institution, it has no fellow. There is nothing like it in any part of the world. Looking upon inebriety as a disease as well as a crime, the projectors of this assylum propose to treat it in that character. It is believed that quite a large proportion of the intemperate as of the insane can be restored

justly proud of such an institution, but destiny or rather the State Legislature ruled against them and soon declared the institution a failure for the purpose for which it was created and on May 13, 1879 an act was passed abolishing the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and transferring the property [and priveleges to the management of the Binghamton Asylum for the chronic insane. The board of trustees consists of nine citizens of the state appointed by the governor and approved by the senate.

*Sasquhanna Valley Home* owes its origin as much if not more to the persistent efforts of Dr. John G. Orton than to any other person. The edifice was designed and erected for a private residence, but in 1879 it was incorporated as a christian home for the homeless children. Where they were to feel the restraint and enjoy the blessing of a christain home and christain instruction. To this end every means that parented care

and wisdom can devise is employed to keep the little unfortunate as free from vicious influences as possible; and to make of them men and women of whom their benefactors may be justly proud. All the necessary facilities are afforded for acquiring a good education and many of the children are found nice, comfortable homes in christian families.

This institution is the pioneer of the county having for its primary object the removal of children from the county poor-house; but it was through its influence and example the law of 1876 was enacted which prohibited the placing of children between the ages three to sixteen in the alms houses of the state.

Many of the children are exceptionally bright and well educated and compare more than favorably with the children who attend the other schools of the county and show an interest in the sunday school which is not usually seen in the churches. This sunday school is attended each sabbath by representatives

seventy-five feet, two stores and basement. Female wing and keeper's house, sixty-five by thirty-six feet, and forty by forty-five feet respectively, two stories and three stories high. Main building, fifty by fifty-five feet.

## County Officers.

Following are names of the persons who served as county judges, district attorneys, sheriffs, county clerks, county treasurers, and county officers, and the date of their election.

### County Judges:—

John Patterson, April 2d, 1806.  
Daniel Hudson, March 2d, 1809.  
James Stoddard, May 31st, 1809.  
Stephen Mack, November 9th, 1812.



WEST ENTRANCE TO BENNETT PARK.

of the different city churches who take charge of and teach the children the lesson for that day, giving them the same privileges of other children more fortunate.

The citizens and managers have not been unmindful of the children, and remember them especially at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

*Broome County Alms-House and Farms.*—The county farm is located about two and a half miles north of the city of Binghamton on the west side of the Chenango river. It was originally owned by Seth Leonard and purchased in 1821 by Stephen Weed, Vinant Whitney and Marcus Sage, superintendents of the poor of Broome county. It contains about one hundred and twenty acres of fertile and tilable land extending from the river to the slope of the mountain. The buildings are all of wood and the first of the new buildings being built in 1870. They are as follows: Main building; men's department thirty-four by

John R. Drake, April 8th, 1815  
Tracy Robinson, January 31st, 1823.  
William Seymour, April 12th, 1843.  
Edward G. Kattel, June, 1847.  
John R. Dickinson, November, 1851.  
Horace S. Griswold, November, 1855.  
Benjamin N. Loomis, August 18th, 1870.  
William B. Edwards, November, 1870.  
Taylor L. Arms, November, 1888.  
Names of those who served as surrogates, before the year 1847 at which time they were merged with that of judge.  
Eleazer Dana, April 3d, 1806.  
Peter Robinson, February 12th, 1821.  
George Park, March 27th, 1823.  
Joseph P. Rugg, February 12th, 1836.  
Hamilton Collier, February 19th, 1840.

John R. Dickinson, February 19th, 1844.

*District Attorneys:—*

John A. Collier, June 11th, 1818  
 Thomas G. Waterman, February 25th, 1822.  
 Mason Whiting, April 10th, 1823.  
 Peter Robinson, May 20th, 1823.  
 Mason Whiting, November 30th, 1831.  
 Joseph Bosworth, ——— 1837.  
 Hamilton Collier, December 1st, 1837.  
 Ausburn Birdsall, February 12th, 1842.  
 George A. Northrup, November, 1846.  
 Luther Badger, June, 1847,  
 Jacob Morris, November 28th, 1849.  
 Francis B. Smith, November, 1853.  
 Orlow W. Chapman, September 4th, 1862  
 Peter W. Hopkins, January 6th, 1868.  
 Theodore F. McDonald, November, 1874.  
 David H. Carver, 1880.  
 George B. Curtis, 1883.  
 Winthrop D. Painter, November, 1889.

*Sheriffs:—*

William Woodruff, April 2nd, 1806.  
 Jacob McKinney, February 22nd, 1808.  
 Chester Patterson, May 31st, 1809.  
 Thomas Whitney, March 9th, 1813.  
 Oliver Huntington, February 24th, 1816.  
 William Chamberlain, June 10th, 1818.  
 Chauncey Hyde, February 12th, 1821.  
 Joseph Patterson, March 28th, 1821.  
 Noah Shaw, November, 1822.  
 Benjamin B. Nichols, November, 1825.  
 Jesse Hinds, jr., November, 1828.  
 James Stoddard, November, 1831.  
 Robert O. Edwards, November, 1834.  
 Robert Harpur, November, 1837.  
 Levi Dimmick, November, 1840.  
 Joseph Bartlett, November, 1843.  
 Usebe Kent, November, 1846.  
 Benjamin T. Miller, January 24th, 1848.  
 William Kent, November, 1848.  
 Mason Wattles, November, 1851.  
 James B. Balch, November, 1854.  
 Erastus Burghardt, November, 1857.  
 John B. Bowen, November, 1860.  
 Frederick W. Martin, November, 1863.  
 Robert Brown, November, 1866.  
 Frederick W. Martin, November, 1869.  
 Philotis Edmister, November, 1872.  
 George W. Dunn, November, 1875.  
 L. Chester Bartlett, November, 1878.  
 S. Foster Black, November 1881.  
 James Brown, November, 1885.  
 Winfield Stone, November 1888.  
 Frederick P. Ockerman, November, 1891.  
 Urbane Stevens, November, 1894.

*County Clerks:—*

Ashbel Welles, April 2nd, 1806.

Jacob McKinney, May 31st, 1809.  
 William Woodruff, February 26th, 1810.  
 Mason Wattles, February 18th, 1811.  
 William Woodruff, November 9th, 1812.  
 Ammi Doubleday, August 28th, 1817.  
 Latham A. Burroughs, February 14th, 1821.  
 Daniel Evans, November, 1822.  
 Barzillai Marvin, November, 1831.  
 John C. Moore, November, 1840.  
 Burr George, November, 1843.  
 John C. Moore, November, 1846.  
 Erasmus D. Robinson, November, 1849.  
 William C. Doane, November, 1855.  
 Hallan E. Pratt, November, 1858.  
 Charles O. Root, November, 1861.  
 Joseph M. Johnson, November, 1867.  
 Pliny A. Russell, November, 1873.  
 Marcus W. Scott, November, 1876.  
 Charles F. Tupper, November, 1882.  
 Henry Marean, November, 1888.  
 Frank Newell, November, 1894.

*County Treasurers.*—Before the constitution of 1846 was accepted the supervisors appointed the county treasurer. Following are the names of those who have served the county since then by election:—

Richard Mather, November, 1845.  
 Nelson J. Hopkins, November' 1854.  
 Alonzo C. Matthews, November, 1863.  
 David L. Brownson, November 1875 to 1884.  
 John A. Rider, November, 1885.

*Members of Assembly:—*

Eleazer Dana, 1808.  
 James Pumpelly, 1810.  
 Chauncey Hyde, 1812.  
 John H. Avery, 1814.  
 Asa Leonard, 1815.  
 Mason Whiting, 1816.  
 Joshua Whitney, 1817.  
 John W. Harper, 1818.  
 Chester Patterson, 1819 to 1821 inclusive.  
 Chauncey Hyde, 1822.  
 Jonathan Lewis, 1823.  
 Thomas G. Waterman, 1824.  
 Briant Stoddard, 1825.  
 Peter Robinson, 1826 to 1831 inclusive.  
 Vincent Whitney, 1832-33.  
 David C. Chase, 1834.  
 Neri Blatchly, 1855.  
 Judson Allen, 1836-37.  
 James Stoddard, 1838.  
 John Stoughton, 1839.  
 Cornelius Mersereau, 1840.  
 Gideon Hotchkiss, 1841.  
 Robert Harper, 1842.  
 Gilbert Dickinson, 1843.  
 John B. Rogers, 1844.  
 Cyrus Johnson, 1845.



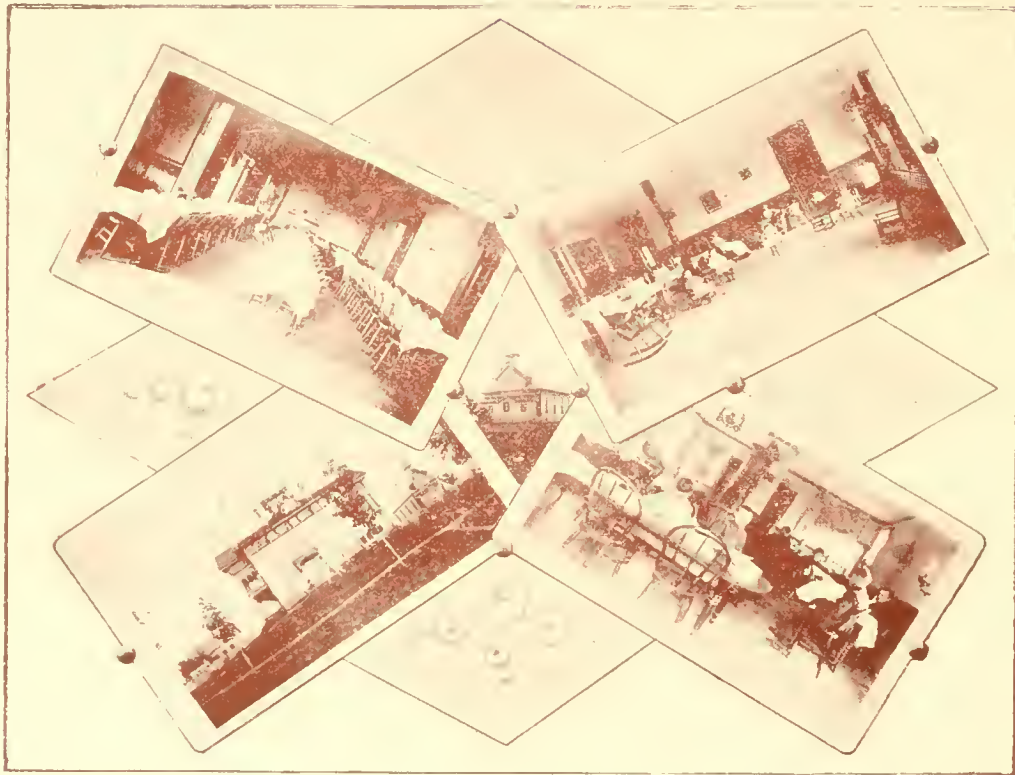
FRONT VEIW OF THE BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Salfronius H. French, 1846.  
 Oliver C. Crocker, 1847.  
 Jeremiah Hull, 1848.  
 John O. Whittaker, 1849.  
 Edward Y. Park, 1850.  
 Rober W. Hinds, 1851.  
 William L. Ford, 1852.  
 Joseph E. Ely, 1853.  
 Robert Harpur, 1854.  
 Charles McKinney, 1855.  
 Walter L. Peck, 1856,  
 Enos Puffer, 1857,  
 John S. Palmer, 1858.  
 Osburne E. Bump, 1859

Edwin C. Moody, 1877.  
 Alexander E. Andrews, 1878.  
 Henry Marean, 1879  
 L. Coe Young, 1880.  
 F. B. Smith, 1881  
 L. Chester Bartlett, 1882.  
 William H. Olin, 1883-84.  
 Isaac Edson, 1885-86.  
 Issael T. Deyo, 1887 to 1891 inclusive.  
 Joseph H. Brownell, 1892-95.

Broome County has also been honored in the United States Congress by the following persons:—

Hon. John A. Collier, 1831.  
 Hon. William Seymour, 1835.



INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY HOME.

Friend H. Burt, 1861  
 George Bartlett, 1862.  
 Francis B. Smith, 1863.  
 Mulford Northrup, 1864.  
 Edward Mersereau, 1865.  
 Milo B. Eldredge, 1866.  
 James VanValkenburg, 1867.  
 Chauncey C. Bennett, 1868.  
 William Ely, 1869 to 1871 inclusive.  
 William Ely, William L. Ford, 1872.  
 William L. Ford, 1873.  
 George Sherwood, 1874-75.  
 Rodney A. Ford, 1876.  
 Henry Mather, 1890

Hon. Ausburn Birdsall, 1847.  
 Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, 1863.  
 Hon. S. C. Millard, 1883.

In the State Senate by:—

Thomas G. Waterman, 1827.  
 Daniel S. Dickinson, 1837.  
 Peter W. Hopkins, 1878.  
 Edwin G. Halbert, 1879.  
 Edmund O'Connor, the present incumbent.

The Legislative or law making power of Broome County is vested in a Board of Supervisors consisting of one member from each town and ward of the city, the present number is twenty-nine. Formerly they were elected for one year, the term is now extended to two years. The following are the present



members:—

Andrew D. Jackson; first ward, city.  
 Leonidas B. Gleason; second ward, city.  
 John E. Stowell; third ward, city.  
 Lemuel A. Clift; fourth ward, city.  
 Harry Rhoades; fifth ward, city.  
 William Ruger; sixth ward, city.  
 Edwin Taylor; seventh ward, city.  
 Tabor M. Reed; eighth ward, city.  
 Lee M. Cafferty; ninth ward, city.  
 Walter S. Lyon; tenth ward, city.  
 James E. Waite; eleventh ward, city.  
 Ernest H. Ballou; twelfth ward, city.

Jasper Smith; town of Triangle.  
 E. K. Mersereau; town of Union.  
 O. J. White; town of Vestal.  
 W. W. Watrous; town of Windsor.  
 Jasper Smith, Chairman.  
 A. W. T. Back, Clerk.

### Military History.

Broome County has a military record of which she may justly be proud. In patriotic devotion to her country she has few equals and no superior. Many a brave boy and man threw



GENERAL JOHN C. ROBINSON.

Crosby T. Moffat; thirteenth ward, city.  
 M. O. Eggleston; town of Barker.  
 W. D. Rowley; town of Binghamton.  
 Wellington Treadwell; town of Chenango.  
 B. B. Badger; town of Colesville.  
 Charles E. Fuller; town of Conklin.  
 John Culter; town of Dickinson.  
 A. D. Weed; town of Fenton.  
 Frank Langdon; town of Kirkwood.  
 Robert Forks; town of Lisle.  
 E. L. Vincent; town of Maine.  
 Michael Woods; town of Nanticake.  
 Joseph White; town of Sanford.

down his tools, bid adieu to loved ones and home, while he went forth to fight and defeat the common enemy. Beside the many brave privates and officers of lower rank, three generals went forth from this county.

With the return of peace no relaxation of zeal was shown, a company of infantry and battery was organized which under competent officers has reached an enviable degree of excellence. A well appointed state armory has been erected on State street in the city of Binghamton which would reflect credit on any community.

Among the pioneer soldiers of early days may be mentioned Major Josiah Stow of Windsor once an officer in the French army. General Orange Stoddard of Union once an Indian

commissioner. Captain William Brink. Judge Joshua Mersereau of Union a brilliant soldier of the Revolution, he nearly being captured by the British at New York. After Burgoyne's surrender he had charge of the prisoners.

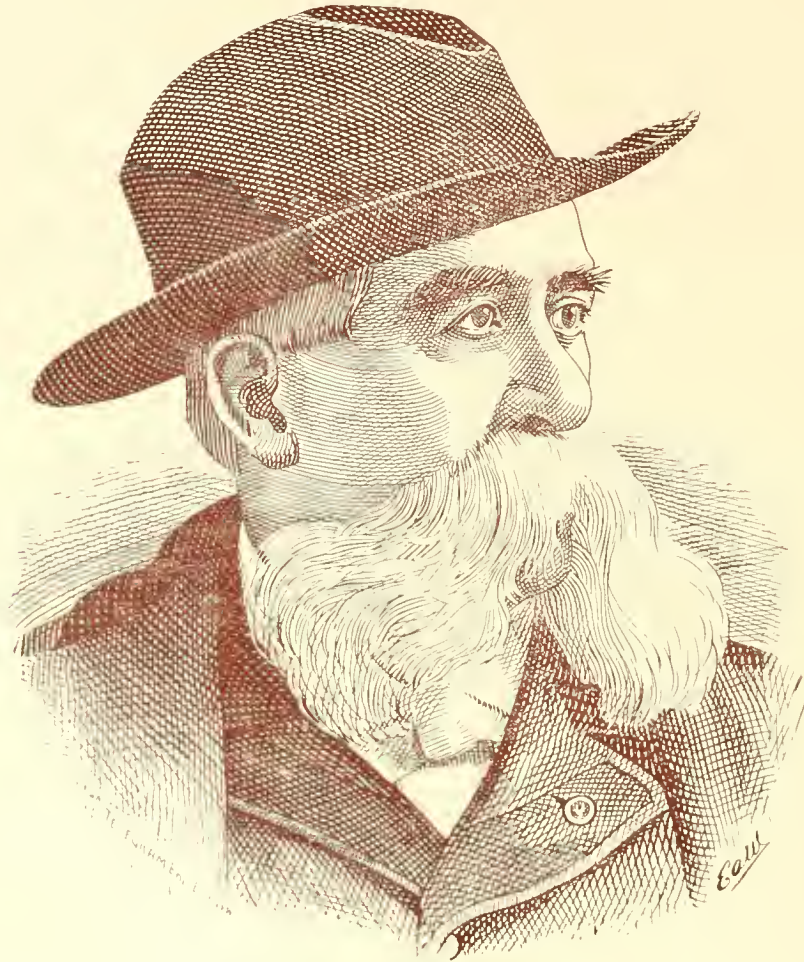
In 1842 Jacob C. Robie of Binghamton assumed command as colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of New York Militia continuing in command eleven years. He was then assigned the command of the Forty-third Regiment with headquarters in Chenango county. Colonel Robie was an efficient energetic officer.

Scarcely had the last field of the Rebellion been won. Than

training.

At the out breaking of the great Rebellion they rallied from Broome County to defend the county's flag men, who, for bravery and patriotism the county may justly feel proud. Had it not been for such the tide of rebellion might have swept far beyond its northern limit—Gettysburg. At the first call three companies were organized at whose head was placed Col. Jacob C. Robie who was at that time appointed United States enrolling officer. These three companies composed of the following persons drilled daily in the streets of Binghamton.

*Company C.*—Joseph J. Bartlett, major; Edward L. Lewis,



GENERAL EDWARD F. JONES.

an agitation arose to establish a fund for each regiment; \$500 was first appropriated on condition that a certain amount of military duty be performed. This in 1870 was so changed that non-commissioned officers and privates received more benefit and a sum of at least \$7 was to be paid to each one who had paraded at least seven times during the previous year, later, in 1878, this sum was raised to \$8 and to meet the general expenses each regiment was allowed \$500. This was, however, afterwards so changed that each division received \$1,000 for expenses and \$500 more to brigade headquarters. There has been a general improvement in all departments of Military training; since the im of the training day when all left their work for a general

captain; Charles A. Wells, first lieutenant; Eugene M. Davis, orderly sergeant; George W. Dunn, second sergeant; James M. Watson, third sergeant; John E. Ronk, fourth sergeant; Eri S. Watson, Frederick L. Gleason, Theodore M. Leonard, Martin H. Adams, corporals; Samuel D. Crumb, Lewis W. Chichester, musicians. *Privates.*—George M. Andrus, William C. Austin, Orbul D. Able, Orville Bacon, William A. Bowker, Henry N. Benson, John Butler, John W. Buther, George Butler, Sherlock F. Black, Simeon Brown, Alexander Bailey, William Barnes, John Boyden, Morris Blair, Lewis M. Ballard, James Barwise, James Bartholomew, Girard Case, Edward M. Cafferty, John Coe, Henry Coe, Charles Carman, Claud Dempsey, John Dorn,



STONE OPERA HOUSE.

Frederick Durand, Michael Driscoll, George Davis, Samuel Eastabrook, George W. Ford Fanning, Jonathan French, Thomas H. Gillick, Martin Green, Simeon Grout, Orton Harmon, John Hill, Oliver Hokirk, George Hokirk, Joseph Hangi, Levi R. Jonsson, William S. Jay, James King, Clark Lambert, Daniel W. Larkin, Cornelius W. Maine, Patrick Millmore, Norman S. Miller, Robert Martin, Gilbert Mix, Charles H. Perry, William H. Parker, Edwin S. Richmond, Melvin F. Sterling, Charles B. Schramm, Joseph Short, Theodore Twichell, William W. Tompkins, Thomas W. Tompkins, Alonzo C. Taft, William H. Van Alstyne, Joshua Williams, Samuel H. Warner, Albert G. Whiteman, Franklin Whitney, jr., Charles Yenny

*Company D.*—Hiram C. Rodgers, captain; Henry C. Jackson, lieutenant; Asa Park, ensign; William H. Bartram, Edward Comstock, George Williamson, Albert G. Northrup, ser-

ford, Zael Paddleford, Charles W. Platt, Cyrus T. Purdee, Deloss Payne, Oscar Phelps, Edwin S. Reid, Franklin Spencer, Nelson Spencer, William P. Sampson, William J. Spendley, Stephen A. Sturdevant, Charles Slater, James V. Snedaker, Charles Thompson, Joseph T. Tripp, Albert M. Tyler, William Traill, Gideon Van Aiken, Eli'ah P. Williams, Benton N. Wilson, Charles Webber, John Wilkins, George L. Wilcox, Charles Winters, Lewis Walton.

*Company F.*—Peter Jay, captain; William A. Sheldon, lieutenant; La Fayette Cross, ensign; Davalson P. Benedict, Frank E. Northrup, Luther N. Hubbard, Joseph L. Ross, sergeants; George H. Roman, Frederick Randall, Harvey D. Whiting, John C. June, corporals; Franklin French, musician.—*Privates.*—James Barry, La Fayette Benedict, Ira C. Benedict, George W. Beckford, Charles A. Bowker, Hiram Brown, jr., Sanford Brad-



ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE AND BARN.

geants: William W. Spencer, John L. Bailey, Charles B. Fairchild, Edward M. Watson, corporals: William J. Rundell, Chas. Van Horn, musicians.—*Privates.*—Albert D. Armstrong, William D. Bolles, Irving S. Burdge, Francis Bently, William H. Brainard, John W. Burrows, Stewart A. Burrows, Heber Canoll, Clark J. Cone, Frank Coleman, Henry M. Crocker, Russell S. Cole, James Coon, George Dickson, Chauncey J. Durfee, Reuben H. Dickinson, Charles N. Elliott, C. Hopkins Fairechild, Patrick Fagan, Frank Francisco, Frederick Fowler, Abial T. Finch, Aaron W. Gage, William H. Gray, Matthias Gorman, Frank Grimes, John H. Hogan, George Hedden, Chester Howard, Charles A. Harding, Henry A. Harding, Oliver A. Kilmer, James P. Kirby, William H. Lay, James Lester, John McLaughlin, Thaddeus S. Monroe, Sidney A. McKune, Calvin Meacham, Melvin A. Newman, Joseph R. Osborn, Newel Paddle-

bury, Charles W. Butts, Charles Burger, Jesse P. Cone, Henry Cory, Nicholson A. Corson, Owen D. Conklin, Miles Cresson, William E. Curran, Benjamin Cummings, Joseph L. Davis, Solomon Darling, Lee F. Dawson, James L. Dunning, John Dunning, James Durfee, Charles E. Evans, James H. Evans, George W. Finch, John R. Ferguson, Harrison Gerig, Nathaniel German, Harrison Guiles, Charles T. Handy, Timothy Hayes, Danie. Hawkins, Charles Holland, Harlan Holland Patrick Houlihan, Warren Howland, 2d, John Hysard, John Kearn, Thomas Kelly, John N. Kemery, Joseph Lake, Oscar Lander, David A. Lester, Rosander F. Lodbell, Joseph H. McAvoy, Charles Miller, William D. Osborn, J. Washington Ostrander, Melvin J. Pierce, Henry Redfield, James D. Reynolds, Frank B. Rogers, Andrew Rood, Josian H. Rose, Timothy S. Slater, Archibald Snell, jr., James Spencer, Lucius Thorp, David M. Turner,



VIEWS IN ROSS PARK.

Rollin B. Truesdall, William S. Van Valkenburgh, David Walker, Edgar H. Warner, Frederick Waterman, Edwin M. Watrous, Albert Welch, William B. Westervelt, Edwin J. Wilbur, Henry Williams, Daniel W. Witherell, Reuben A. Wright, Theodore H. Yates.

The 89th Regiment of Volunteers was mustered into service in 1861. The following are the officers and men of the companies from Broome County:

Harrison S. Fairchild, colonel; Jacob C. Robie, lieutenant; Daniel T. Evarts, major; John E. Shepard, adjutant; Cornelius H. Webster, quarter master; Truman H. Squire, surgeon; Nathaniel E. Pierson, assistant surgeon; Gerrit Van Ingen, sergeant-major

*Company B.*—James Hazley, captain; Nathan A. Newton, first lieutenant; Chauncey J. Reed, second lieutenant; David C. Durand, Benjamin F. Helley, George C. Baker, Needick Adam, Ira Scriver, sergeants; William E. Evans, Richard Downs, Thomas Groody, Charles L. Campbell, Thomas Durfee, Charles Stringham, George A. Grove, Benjamin F. Leech, corporals; Samuel D. Crumb, John E. Manderville, musicians; Jacob Van Auken, wagoner.—*Privates.*—Leonard Anson, Lewis Chester Bartlett, James S. Burr, Byron M. Badger, John W. Beardsley, Frederick Brown, Andrew J. Brown, Stephen H. Bolles, Joseph B. Bovee, Edward B. Bishop, James E. Busby, Chauncy Baker, William Bisley, Jacob Berger, Jehiel Cameron, Azor M. Curtis, Robert W. Crane, Alfred Clyde, Sherman N. Cook, George W. Carhart, Stephen D. Cagdin, John Cluen, Uriah W. Cash, John Cassidy, Edward M. Cafferty, Martin Delano, Daniel Dennison, Edson A. Davis, Seneca Duel, Reed F. Francisco, William C. Fisher, Hiram D. Gould, James Groody, Arthur O. Gray, William H. Hull, David Harris, John P. Hunt, William Hamilton, John Kay, David Lincoln, Hiram D. Landon, Barney Lee, John Maunshoff, John W. Munn, James Mullan, James O'Conner, Francis O'Clary, Jacob Portsher, Lewis M. Pierson, Charles Pithie, William T. Powers, Friend Pratt, David A. Patterson, Edward M. Pierce, Chauncey J. Reed, Oliver Raunny, John W. Rulifson, John W. Rockwell, George W. Stringham, John Spahn, John H. Sweet, Richard Smith, Ernest F. Towner, Henry W. Vanderburgh, Jacob H. Waldron, Charles H. Williams.

*Company D.*—John Brady, Patrick Fitzgibbons, David Gommell.

*Company E.* Charles Ball.

Company E came from Oxford and Norwich.

Capt. Catlin of Owego joined Capt. Bartlett of this city, and with their forces, proceeded to Albany, as ordered by the Adjutant General. The three companies started from Elmira, where for some days they were quartered for the battle fields of the South, July 10th, 1861. They were assigned to the 27th Infantry of New York Volunteers with the following officers: Henry W. Slocum, colonel; Joseph J. Chambers, lieutenant colonel; Joseph J. Bartlett, major. The evening of July 11th found them quartered in Franklin Square, Washington, and on the 16th they marched over Mt. Virginia only five days before they participated in the disastrous defeat at Bull Run, in which Col. Slocum was wounded and the command of the regiment

devolved upon Maj. Bartlett, who displayed great daring and coolness by rallying his regiment and charging the enemy. While the main army was disastrously routed by so doing, he saved many from the pestilence of Rebel prisons. The 27th was badly shattered in this battle, having many in dead and wounded at the mercy of the Rebels. Col. Slocum was soon promoted to Brigadier General, and Maj. Bartlett to Colonel. This regiment was present at Yorktown, West Point, The Seven Days Battle, Gaines Mills, Crampton's Gap, Fredericksburg and Antietam. At the expiration of their two years they returned to Elmira and were mustered out. Returning to Binghamton they received a hearty reception, after which they returned to their respective homes. Many, however, again enlisted in the regular services as officers and privates. This famous 27th Regiment turned out three Generals—Slocum, Rogers and Bartlett, while the names of several others are prominent as sheriffs and other leading officers and public men of this county.

In the fall of 1861 the famous 89th Regiment of New York Volunteers was mustered into service at Elmira, and about that time Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, through the Secretary of War, obtained permission to raise an independent regiment called "Dickinson's Guards". Professional business was then suspended at Col. Robie's office, and it was turned into a recruiting rendezvous. Four companies were organized in this county, with Harrison S. Fairchild, of Rochester, colonel; Jacob C. Robie, of Binghamton, lieutenant colonel; Daniel T. Everts, major; John E. Shepard, adjutant.

Co. B was commanded by Capt. James Heazly, of Binghamton; Nathan A. Newton, first lieutenant; Chauncey J. Reed, second lieutenant.

Co. F.—Captain, Robert Brown; first lieutenant, Moses Puffer; second lieutenant, William M. Benedict.

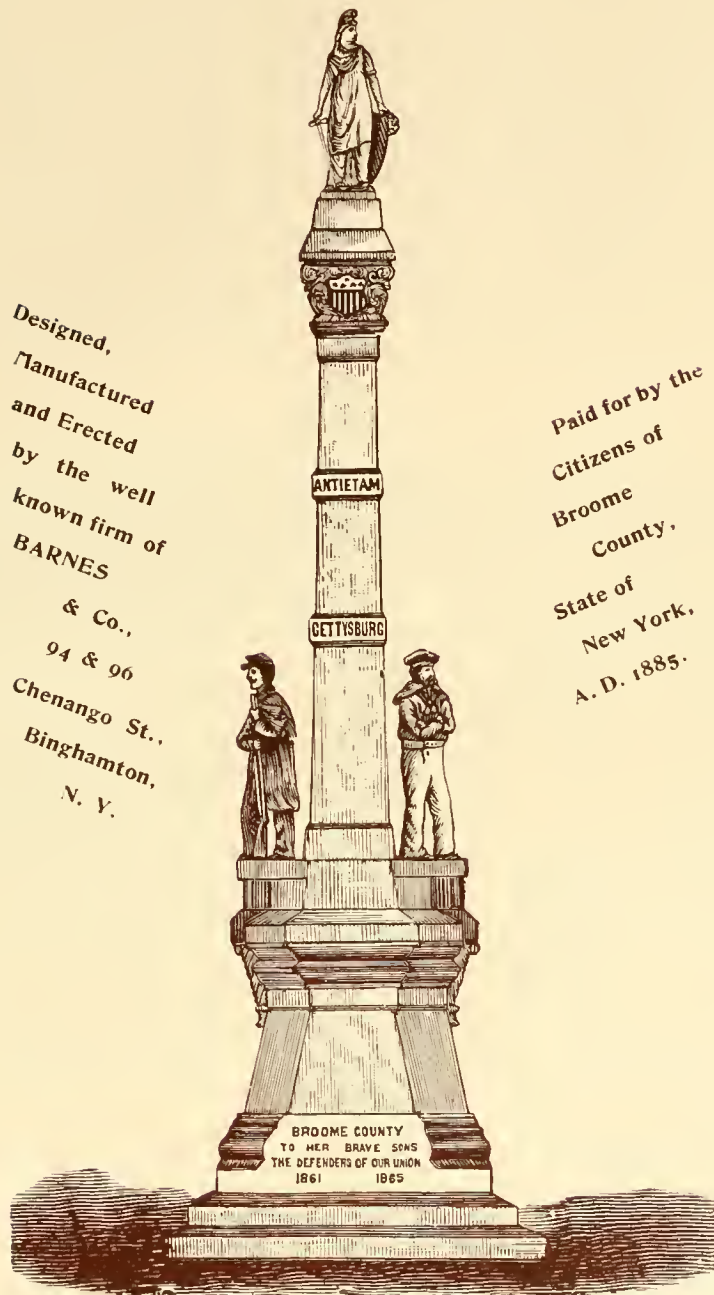
Co. G.—Captain, Seymour L. Judd, of Windsor; first lieutenant, Edward M. Bloomer; second lieutenant, Frederick Davenport.

Co. H.—Captain, John B. Van Howe; first lieutenant, Wellington M. Lewis; second lieutenant, Abner Morris.

Co. K.—Captain, Frank Burt; first lieutenant, Oliver P. Harding; second lieutenant, Frank W. Tremain. All these companies did valiant service.

Broome County had many representatives in the one hundred and ninth and one hundred and thirty-seventh regiments, besides in eleven other regiments, and her volunteers were found in every acting department of the army. She was also represented in the navy, among whom we deem worthy of special mention were, Commodores William W. McKean and J. R. Sands; also Engineers Levi Spafford, William B. Brooks and Edward O. Robie. And a number from this county enlisted to serve in the iron clad *Dictator*, but through a mistake were not assigned.

*The Drafts.*—Previous to the Act of Congress, March 3d, 1863, all enlistments in Broome County had been voluntary, but under this Act a draft was ordered in the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, to which Broome belonged; and this draft was inaugurated at Owego, July 17th, by Capt. Edward O. Kattell of Broome County, who was then Provost Marshal of



**SOLDIES' MONUMENT.**

Dedicated to our Dead Heros.

There is no industry more worthy of mention than that devoted to the marking of the last resting place of those dear to us in life, and whose memory we cherish until we ourselves have gone "to that country from which no traveller returns,"

Mark Anthony said, "The evil that men do lives after them, the good is interred with their bones."

There is no nation in the world more exacting in paying this last tribute than America.

the district. Many were drafted, but by the law permitting them to commute by the payment of \$300, and the failure of many to pass the necessary examination, out of the number drafted only ninety-four entered the service, and the most of these were assigned to the 76th New York.

As it had been proven that the draft was a failure, and when President Lincoln, on the 17th of October, 1863, called for 300,000 men, the County System was devised, and the Board of Supervisors called a special session, Dec. 14th and 15th, and a resolution was passed, directing the County Treasurer to pay \$300 County bounty to each man enlisting. Four hundred and ninety-two men enlisted, a few of them volunteers at the outbreak, who responded to Lincoln's call at \$11 per month and no bounty, but the majority volunteers for the first time donning the blue.

Having thus briefly mentioned a few facts connected with securing soldiers for active service, let us briefly mention what part Broome County took in that active service. We recite, with pride and honor to the County, the glorious exploits, the valiant charges, the coolness and bravery, exhibited by the faithful 89th Regiment, in which so many of our loved ones fought. This regiment usually worsted their enemy, having taken part in the following twenty-four battles: Camden, N. C.; South Mountain and Antietam, Md.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Marye's Heights, near Fredericksburg; Suffolk, Va., two battles; Hanover Junction, Va.; Fort Wagner, S. C.; Swift Creek; Bermuda Hundreds; Kingsland Creek; Drury's Bluff; Wier Bottom Church; Coal Harbor; four battles near Petersburg; Grant's Mine; Chapin's Farm, two battles; Fair Oaks, and Appomattox, Va.



BIJOU THEATRE, WATER STREET, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Feb. 1st, 1864, the President issued a call for 500,000 men. The Board of Supervisors passed a resolution for another bounty of \$300 to each volunteer. This call was successful in securing 261 in the county. Again, on March 15th, the President called for 200,000 volunteers, which was so well responded to that the County's quota was filled without any action of the Supervisors, but the call for 500,000 troops, July 25, of the same year, required the action of the Board by authorizing a bounty of \$300 each. This enlistment aggregated 393.

On the 19th of December, 1864, the President issued a call for 300,000 men. Upon this call the Board of Supervisors took action Jan. 13, 1865, by allowing a bounty of \$700 to each one enlisting for three years; \$600 each for enlisting two years; \$500 for one year. A large number furnished substitutes, but, in all, 198 entered the service.

The grand record of 89th scarcely eclipses that of 109th and 137th, each of which made a record throughout the war, adding luster to the patriotism of the county which sent them.

A sketch of the war would hardly seem complete without mention of some of the leading names who acted in the capacity of officers. The size of this book would cut us far short of doing adequate justice to these our honored heroes.

If you were on upper Washington Street, in Binghamton, almost any pleasant afternoon you would see an old man come out of his residence, supported by a young man and leaning on his crutches as he enters his carriage. Aside from the fact that he has only one leg, you notice, underneath his heavily bearded face, a stern and decisive look, as a background for his social pleasant exterior. This is Gen. John C. Robinson, once Lieutenant Governor of New York State, but dear to our County, as



a hero of the great Rebellion. Gen. Robinson was born in Binghamton, in 1817. When eighteen years of age he entered West Point Military Academy, remaining three years, after which he studied law for a short time, only leaving this to accept a position as Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry. Soon after, he was ordered to the Rio Grande and served, with distinction, throughout the Mexican War, and, at its close, rendered valuable services in the South and West against the Indians.

At the opening of our Civil War he was in command of Fort McHenry, Md. He distinguished himself in many places throughout the war, especially in the great "Seven Days Battle" and other battles of the Army of the Potomac. In the terrific battle of Spotsylvania, C. H., while leading his men, he received a bullet wound in the knee, which made amputation necessary. At the close of his service he was commissioned Major General.



LIEUTENANT CHARLES H. HITCHCOCK.

Another General of the army, who has likewise been Lieutenant Governor, is Edward F. Jones, perhaps better known the world over as "Jones of Binghamton". Gen. Jones' record has been an honor to himself, as well as the County. We would not forget to make mention of Gen. Jacob C. Robie, now deceased; Gen. Hiram C. Rogers, whose services were so valuable in Sherman's famous "March Down to the Sea"; Chaplin John D. Parnes and others of rank, and above all, the "Boys in Blue", who fought so long and well to preserve our Nation.

## Militia of Broome County.

The patriot spirit which ran so high in the sixties has not been corroded by the lapse of time. Broome County can now boast of an efficient and well equipped military organization, occupying their large and spacious quarters in the State Armory.

During the fall and winter of 1877 and spring of 1878 a company was mustered in, known as the "Binghamton City Guard," or more properly called the 25th Separate Company of Infantry. The first officers were: E. G. Judd, captain; Arthur Tileston, first lieutenant; Edward A. Roberts, second lieutenant; Benjamin S. Miller, first sergeant; Cleveland Robinson, quartermaster sergeant. The Company have been very successful in their practicing with other teams, winning many prizes. Their promptness in case of need is clearly illustrated in the Italian laborers' strike at Owego: within one hour from the time news reached Binghamton sixty men had started for the scene of the strike. Also during the great railroad strike at Western New York, they were sent to quell the strikers of Waverly who had bid defiance to the Sheriff and his posse. In a few hours the rioters were overcome, and trains were again running.

The company, which consists of 100, is now one of the best equipped of any in the State, and can boast of a building for headquarters which can be surpassed by none. The Company could be out in full field service on a few hours notice. Its present officers are: Captain, Brevet; brigadier general, Hiram C. Rogers; first lieutenant, C. H. Hitchcock; second lieutenant, H. P. Worthing; assistant surgeon, D. S. Burr.

The Sixth Battery was organized in March, 1870, and received the hearty support of the friends of military organizations. In 1873 it was the escort of Gov. Dix at Syracuse; in 1877 it waited, ready for duty six days, during the labor riot; in 1879 they participated in a sham battle at New Milford, Pa. Brigadier General Briggs said: "The Sixth fully maintains its reputation as the best light battery in the State—well drilled and instructed in all dismounted work appertaining to its distinctive arm of the service, including mechanical maneuvers, harnessing, etc.,—and would become proficient in mounted drill as soon as drivers could be instructed and horses trained."

The first drill hall was the old Methodist Church on Henry street, next Brigham Hall. After this a barn on Water street and a hall on Court street, and after this quarters were secured in Dwightville.

The present quarters were obtained largely through the efforts of Senator E. G. Halbert, in 1883, it is large commodious building on State street, which cost about \$30,000. The present officers are: Captain, L. L. Olmstead; first lieutenant, John Underwood; second lieutenant, John H. Gross. There are 85 members in the battery.



**TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, Corner Main and Arthur Streets.**

Erected in 1883. Value of building and grounds, \$70,000. Membership in 1895, 785. Sunday School Membership about 800. C. S. Gardiner, Superintendent of Sunday School.

**REV. EDWIN B. OLMSTEAD.**



Rev. Edwin B. Olmstead, pastor of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, is the only surviving son of the late Rev. DeWitt C. Olmstead, for many years a prominent minister of the Wyoming Conference, and once pastor of the Court Street Church in Binghamton. He was born in Danby Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1857. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He entered the ministry in 1883. He has been stationed at Laurens, N. Y., Great Bend, Pa., Sayre, Pa., Norwich, N. Y., and is now serving his second year as pastor of the Tabernacle Church, also Secretary of the Wyoming Conference. He has traveled extensively and for several years has been in constant demand as a popular lecturer.



**CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Court and Centenary Streets.**

Rev. John H. Race, Pastor. Value of building about \$65,000. Membership about 900. Parsonage adjoining Church valued at \$7,000. There are about 640 members in the Sunday School and over 300 in the Epworth League. The Church has been lately repaired and the Sunday School room enlarged at a cost of about \$7,000.

## History of the Town of Barker.

The large town of Lisle before referred to was divided April 18th, 1831, into four towns. Barker being the south eastern one of the four; a portion of Greene, Chenango County was then annexed.

The present boundaries of Barker are: east, Greene; north Triangle; west, Nanticoke; south, Maine and Chenango Towns. The town is nearly square with the Tioughnioga river crossing diagonally from the northwest to the southeast corner; it contains 21,147 acres of land.

The town was named after John Barker the first permanent settler, although, there is reports of one by the name of Thomas Gallop residing at Chenango in 1787, four years before Barker's settlement. There was located what is known as the "Treaty House," a building erected for concluding treaties between the Boston Company and the Indians.

Mr. Barker belonged to the "Home Guards" of the Revolution and was at one time taken to England as a prisoner; after his release he settled with his family, consisting of a wife and six children, in this town where he lived until 1836, dying at the ripe old age of ninety-four.

The surface of the town is generally hilly and some of the declivities steep. The best land for tilling usually laying on the top of hills which is largely a mixture of clayey loam and disintegrated slate and shal. The soil in the narrow valleys is usually fertile. Originally the land was covered with valuable pines, the clearing of which furnished a livelihood for the early settlers.

Among the prominent early settlers may be mentioned especially Simeon Rogers who came from Conn. soon after Mr. Barker; marrying his daughter Mary. Mr. Rogers had a family of seven children some of whom will be well remember at the present time by inhabitants of the town. John B Rogers who was for many years postmaster and a prominent merchant of Chenango Forks, is his son.

Many interesting anecdotes are told of Simeon Rogers and his wife, especially of the later who was intimate with the Indian women. They kept a tavern and sold liquor of which the Indians were very fond. On several occasions they came and when very drunk threatened her life if she refused to supply all the drink they wanted; she was a fearless woman and by some strategm managed to escape.

John Allen was another of the early settlers of the town. An incident is told of some gentlemen from the east calling on him for dinner one day; he had no bread or flour, but starting for the barn he threshed some grain, ground it in a hand mill, bolted it through his handkerchief and baked the bread for dinner.

Another settler was Major Chauncey Hyde who having tried many portions of the state at last settled in "Hyde Settlement" Major Hyde was a man of considerable rank having served as brigade inspector in the State Militia, and it will be remembered that he afterwards served this county four times in the State Legislature and once as Sheriff. His father Gen. Caleb Hyde who was a sheriff in Massachusetts at the time of

Shay's Rebellion came and settled near him. A line of Lombard Poplars on the old Hyde place are said to come from a sprout which he brought with him from Massachusetts and stuck in the ground.

Ebby Hyde, from Whitney's Point, moved to Hyde Settlement and remained there for some time. He was father to the late Dr. Frederick Hyde, of Cortland. Caleb's oldest son, Charles, was employed in the United States Military Service. The history of this family and their pioneer life would be one of great interest to all readers if space would allow us to go into details.

Nathaniel Bishop was another settler of prominence in this section, who came from Massachusetts in 1802. He had a family of ten children and put up a frame house between the places now of Charles and Elias Gaylord.

McCoy Hill, named from Johnny McCoy, a jolly Irishman who resided there, was on the direct road from Hyde settlement to Whitney's Point originally. On this hill in early days lived a Mr. Ames, John Smith and Robert Hillock. Lemuel Foot came from Dutchess County and settled on the Dan Hanchet farm in 1817.

Capt. Oliver Stiles came from Massachusetts in 1806 and settled on the farm where his son Simeon lived. Oliver was not only prominent as Captain in the State Militia, but also held several County offices.

Among other early settlers, we would mention Elijah Wood, who settled on the Hiram Dunham farm in 1815, Stephen Foote, Aaron Loomis, Truman Slosson, Abram Graves, Elias Sheralier, John Dunham, etc., around the vicinity of Hyde settlement.

On the east of the river is the old Beach farm, where Asa Beach settled in 1795; also an old orchard which he planted. In this part also settled, at an early day, a Mr. Ranson and Abbott and Southerland. Benjamin Fuller settled in 1796, and from him Fuller Settlement was named. At an early day there was a log grocery on this side of the river, which was finally burned. There has also been two bridges put across the river just below where the school house stands, which at an early day were swept away. Another point was Leach's Mill, which was about midway from the brick house to the Forks. John Hulbut, Elias Rummer, Mott Wright, John Rogers, Joel Thurston and Reynold Kinyon settled here at an early date.

Joseph Adams located at Adams Settlement about 1800, and although he was not the first settler, the place was named from him. He had a son Joseph who settled near him a few years later, and some time later erected a saw mill on his premises, where he resided till 1853, and died at the age of ninety-one. Other early settlers of this vicinity are Asa Lyons, Deacon Benj. Eldredge, Ira Bedell, Solomon Armstrong, John Stoughton first supervisor of Barker and also member of assembly, Lewis Stoughton, Joseph Wood, and Daniel Twiss.

The occupation of these early pioneers was necessarily, largely confined to cleaning the land of timber, which was either cut in logs and run down the river as rafts or sawed into lumber in the numerous mills erected in the vicinity. The first mill in Hyde Settlement was west of where Charles Hyde resides. This was abandoned and another built near W. H. Beals.

In 1813 a meeting was called in Hyde Settlement to take steps toward building a new school house as the old one was no longer satisfactory to the inhabitants. The building was soon thereafter erected just north of the Methodist church sheds and cost about \$200. In Chenango Forks the first school was held at the residence of Simeon Rogers, which was taught by Aaron Stone, but in a few years a good school house was erected in Fuller Settlement, at an early day a log school house was erected; this was supplanted by a frame building which was afterwards burned.

The older inhabitants tell us many interesting stories of pioneer life and especially of hunting scenes, one is told of John Beach who had allowed some sportsmen from Utica to camp near him. When asked for advice he told them how to start the deer with their dogs; knowing the deer must pass a certain point on the hill, he took his rifle and waited for them. They hunted for three days and saw no deer, but Mr. Beach from his position on the hill had killed four which their dogs had started. Although deer abounded, yet wolves were much thicker and were a great annoyance to farmers who wished to keep sheep.

The Indians had by some means convinced the inhabitants that salt could be found in quantities near the Half-way brook. Although some deer licks were discovered, but none rich enough in salt to warrant the outlay of procuring. This project was several times taken up and again abandoned, a company consisting of John Rogers, R.O. Edwards and Christopher Eldredge was at one time formed to issue stock and commence operation. A well about 100 feet deep was sunk but finally abandoned. The enterprise was then taken up by Mr. Merrill, who also abandoned it to a company under Lorin Cook who pushed the work by boring 732 feet, when they broke their couplings and gave up their enterprise. The water issuing from this well is of a briny nature, but not so valuable as that found in other parts. There is also a gas which escaped from the the well. The loss of \$4,000 in experiments so far has not discouraged all the inhabitants as new experiments have since been tried.

In 1832 a post office was established at Hyde settlement, with Franklin Hyde post-master, and was supplied by the stage running from Binghamton to Cortland. This was continued until 1854, when the Syracuse & Binghamton railroad was opened and the stage route abandoned. In 1836 the "western fever" struck the place, and many families left for the prairies, in three wagons which took all but the families, who went by the way of the Lakes and Erie Canal, the railroads not being open to traffic to all parts of the country as now.

Chenango Forks is situated mainly in this town, although it is in four towns. This site was formerly mostly the property of Robert O. Edwards, an enterprising man from Massachusetts. He was a merchant here in the early history of the place. The Rogers family, who figured prominently in early history, has already been referred to.

There was also a Mr. Faulkner, who built a log house where the Samuel Lee place is. Dennison Hoadley was an early shoemaker at the place. Rev. N. Lewis was another remarkable man among early settlers. When 80 years old he would walk eight miles and preach three sermons on a Sabbath. Chenango

Forks can also boast of the following physicians among early inhabitants: Dr. Daniel Brainard, Dr. Cook, Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Winston, Dr. Hanes and Dr. Harrington.

In the mercantile business of early days may be mentioned Simeon Rogers' store and Mr. Edwards' store; John B. Rogers, has been in business a long time; D. Cusham and M. Hagaman. The village at the present time is fairly well represented in the mercantile line, although being so near to Binghamton. Many will resort to the "Parlor City" to do their shopping.

The church history of Chenango Forks is brief. The Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1871, at a cost of about \$2,000. When organized there were forty-four members, with Rev. A. W. Loomis pastor. There is also a Methodist Church at Barker which cost about \$1,500. The Congregational Church society was organized in 1822, and in 1837 a church was built at a cost of about \$4,500. The Episcopal Church was built in 1877. Rev. R. Todd was the first rector. The first officers of Barker town were elected in 1832 and were as follows: John Stoughton, supervisor; Edward Hebard, town clerk; Woodruff Barnes, Hugh Cunningham and John Beach, assessors; William Osborn, and Orlando Parsons, overseers of the poor; Lorenzo Parsons, John P. Osborn and Jacob Lowe, commissioners of highways; Charles B. Beach, Reuben Winston, Franklin Hyde, Edward Hebard, school commissioners; John P. Osborn, Harry Seymour and Asa Hubbard, inspectors of common schools; Ransford Stevens, Oliver Stiles, Rufus Abbott and Daniel Sweatland, justices of the peace; David Barker, collector; Rufus Abbott, sealer of weights and measures; David Barker, Asa Hubbard, Charles Atwater and Lewis Cook, constables.

## History of the Town of Binghamton.

The town of Binghamton is situated southeast of the centre of the County, and it is bounded on the east by Conklin; on the south by the Pennsylvania line; on the north by the city of Binghamton, and on the west by the town of Vestal.

This town contains much fertile farming land, but the surface is quite hilly on the southern part, the soil upon that portion being very slaty, while the soil of the valleys is a rich gravelly loam. Most of the soil is under a high state of cultivation and contains a few market gardens.

Like all other towns in this County in early times, it was covered with a dense forest of pine, and for many years after its settlement all business was based upon the industry of lumbering, as it was the only product which would yield a return of cash for labor; and the rivers furnished an easy and sure means of transit by the use of rafts.

The first permanent settler within this town was Capt. Joseph Leonard, who came from Wyoming in 1787, with his young wife and two little children; he had heard of this region through Amos Draper, an Indian trader, and as he had been very unfortunate in his early life, wished to secure a permanent home. Upon his arrival here he found one man, a Mr. Lyon, who lived in a rude log hut on the west side of the Chenango river, and for a number of years kept a ferry across the

Chenango not far below the present Suspension Bridge. He was James Lyon and probably built the first habitation of a white man in the town. Capt. Leonard settled just above the present site of County farm, and his son Amasa, who claimed to be the first white child born in the town, occupied a portion of this farm up to the time of his death. Capt. Leonard died at the age of ninety-one, Dec., 1842.

Following Capt. Leonard came Col. William Rose and his brother, who settled at the present site of Numansburg, or "Goosetown", and together with Amos Draper, visited the Indians of the neighborhood to meet them in council, and leased of them, for the term of ninety-nine years, a tract of land one mile square. But this was not legal, as the Legislature had previously passed an act making it illegal for private individuals to purchase land of the Indians.

In the same year came Joshua Whitney, William Whitney and Henry Green. These three families settled at a point about two miles up the Chenango river; after this many more settlers began to arrive, among whom was Capt. John Sawtell, who kept the first tavern in this region. It was located on the east side of the Chenango river, about three miles above its confluence with the Susquehanna. Solomon Moore and a Mr. Butler also came. The next year after the emigrants came to this town about twenty families settled in this township, and this added to the privation and want before experienced by the emigrants.

It was five years after this that the first semblance of a court was held at Squire Johnson's, in the open air, shaded by the trees. Judge William Chamberlain, with his wife, moved here from Dutchess County in 1799, together with his father-in-law. Judge Chamberlain was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1802 and Sheriff in 1817, which office he held for a term of four years, being removed by the influence of countervailing politics. He was afterwards Judge of Broome County for seven years and an officer of Christ Church in Binghamton.

There were few stores in the early history of the town, and many articles were obtained from peddlars who made a business of going through the country exchanging goods for furs, etc. The early inhabitants only purchased articles that were actually necessary. The luxuries of now-a-day were to them unknown, both in food and apparel, except those dainties of the hunt and stream. Snad were very abundant at certain points in the river, and they became quite a source of profit to many inhabitants. These were usually caught in meshes or nets on dark nights, and so abundant were herring that the meshes were made large enough to allow them to escape. Wild animals were also profitably hunted for furs and flesh. Philadelphia was the best market for cattle and lumber. Anything which could be so sent was usually floated down the Susquehanna. The canals soon opened up new outlets for trade which were of great benefit to the settlers. Among early settlers we might mention Mr. Van Name, whose wife was a daughter of Judge Mersereau, of Springfield, Mass.; a Mr. Cole and Hall, who were connected with the massacres of Wyoming and Nimisink. Many old records of this town have no reference to it as it now is. Originally, it included Binghamton City and most of Dick-

inson town. It was set off from Chenango in 1855. The first town meeting was held in the Court House in the village of Binghamton, in 1856, and John S. Wells was the first supervisor. It was at a special session of the board soon after his election that the County was divided into two school commissioners' districts.

The early history of this town would come largely under that of the city of Binghamton and town of Dickinson. The first schools were those erected in the present city limits—one near the site of the Dutch Reformed Church, and another west of the Chenango. Col. Rose was the first teacher.

Hawleyton is now the principal point in this town and took its name from Maj. Martin Hawley, who purchased a tract of some 2,500 acres of land in this vicinity. He had been told that this land was worthless, but being an energetic farmer, he soon demonstrated to people their mistake, and after infusing new life and methods into farming in this vicinity he returned to Binghamton. The village is now one which compares favorably with any place of similar size in the County.

## History of the Town of Dickinson.

The history of Dickinson town is so well covered in that of the towns from which it was formed that only a passing mention will here be made of it. The town consists almost entirely of the fertile Chenango valley, laying to the north of the city, and is very largely "The Market Garden Town." Port Dickinson is the only place of importance, and this is a suburb of Binghamton, being connected by street cars, which ensures to the inhabitants the privileges of city life without city taxation. At first this place was called Carmansville, in honor of the Carmans who settled there at an early day. Later it was called Port and Dickinson was added, in honor of Hon. D. S. Dickinson. No post office was established by that name till about 1865, when J. C. Carman was made first postmaster.

The canal at an early day was of greater importance to the village than the old remnant of it with its swamp holes is at present, and on it were located several places of business, such as a grocery store and collector's office. Nelson Stowe built a hotel in the place, which was burned in 1872. A paper mill was started in 1855, which was burned and rebuilt later. For other remarks on this town, see the history of the towns from which it was formed.

## History of the Town of Vestal.

Vestal is in the southwest of Broome County and takes in that portion of the County lying west of Binghamton and south of the Susquehanna river. On the north it takes in the fertile valley of the Susquehanna, while the main portion lying south is hilly and best adapted to grazing. The soil of the uplands is slaty loam. The principal creeks are Big Choconut and Tracy, which flow Northward to the Susquehanna. The town contains nearly 23,000 acres of land.

Some of the first settlements in the County were made in

this town, and date back to 1785. Among these the name of Maj David Barney is mentioned. Previous to this the Sullivan expedition had passed through this section and had several skirmishes with the savages, but there was much more done on the Union side of the river.

Col. Samuel Seymour and his brother Daniel settled on the widow Eliza Olmstead place on or about 1785. Abrams Winans, a Revolutionary War soldier, came just before 1800. The Mercereaus have an interesting history and were among the early settlers. Asa Camp settled in the northern part. He was a Sergeant in the Revolutionary War and helped to dig the grave of Maj. Andre. John Fairbrother came in 1796 and settled about one mile south of Vestal Centre. It is said that he had shot 2,500 deer. John LaGrange came about 1793 and settled on what is known as the Phelps estate.

Bethias Du Bois came in 1795 and erected a mill near the mouth of Choconut Creek; Stephen Pratt settled in Vestal in 1800. At the same time came the first blacksmith of the place, John Yarrington. Alfred Rounds built a mill on Choconut Creek some time after his settlement. John Baty settled in Vestal in about 1800. Samuel Morse settled on the farm owned by his son, Amos Morse, about 1787. Peter La Tourette came soon after 1800 and was very prominent as an early settler.

The foregoing are among early settlers of prominence in the County. As in other sections of the County, they had great hardships to endure and underwent many things which would more than discourage the easy-going man of now-a-day. There were not only wild beasts and perfidious savages to encounter, but a new county to be cleared and a solitary life to be led in log huts, alone in the wilderness.

John Locke, a Revolutionary soldier, who was interested in throwing tea over in Boston harbor, was an early settler of the town. He had two sons—Nathaniel and Edmund. Nathaniel moved to Toledo, Ohio, and was father of David R. Locke, "Petroleum V. Nasby", the great humorist and former proprietor of the Toledo Blade. Previous to his moving to Toledo Nathaniel operated a tannery in Vestal, and from there moved to Virgil, N. Y. Other citizens who have figured prominently in the history of the town are: Samuel and John Randall, Dr. Ira W. Peabody, Dr. A. A. Witherell, Samuel Chamberlain, Nathaniel Benjamin, Alvin Langdon, E. D. Brown, Elijah Wheeler, Dr. Samuel B. Foster and many others.

The first town meeting was held Feb. 11th, 1823, in the village of Vestal, and the officers elected were as follows: Supervisor, Samuel Murdock; town clerk, David Mersereau; assessors and commissioners, Daniel Mersereau, James Brewster and Nathan Banny; postmasters, John Layton and Elias Morse; collector, Nathaniel Benjamin; constables, Nathaniel Benjamin and Ephriam Potts.

Following are the names of the Supervisors of the town from 1855, as far as we can ascertain their names correctly: 1855, Samuel B. Foster; 1856, Daniel M. Layton; 1857-58, Cornelius Mersereau; 1859, Jacob L. Rounds; 1860, Edward Barton; 1861 to 1863 inclusive, Samuel E. Weed; 1864-65, J. L. Rounds; 1866-67, George E. Ross; 1868, Washington I. Weed; 1869, George F. Codswell; 1870-71, John Wheeler; 1872, J. L. Rounds; 1873,

George E. Ross; 1874 to 1877 inclusive, J. L. Rounds; 1878, George E. Ross; 1879-80, Ducius A. Mason; 1881, D. H. Plough; 1882, E. B. Mersereau; 1883, A. Winans.

Vestal village is a small hamlet situated in the northern part of this town, near the mouth of the Big Choconut Creek. The first store opened in this village was built by Jonathan Crane. He was succeeded in this enterprise by Jacob Rounds, but he soon discontinued the business. The first hotel was erected in 1844 by John and Jacob L. Rounds, but this was also discontinued, when the railroad was built. The largest building in the place was erected by L. T. Safford, in 1882, and Mr. Safford has added much to the business of the village by erecting several other buildings. John Yarrington was the first blacksmith, and Lorenzo Frisby's the first wagon shop.

Churches—The M. E. Society at Vestal is one of the oldest in the County, and formerly embraced a large territory, but at present the one at Vestal village is the largest of the three appointments of the Vestal charge. We can learn very little of this charge, but it was organized some time prior to the year 1830. Rev. Daniel Foster donated the ground for the first building which was a rude brick structure, but this has been replaced by a handsome brick edifice which was erected in 1882.

The other two M. E. Churches are located at Vestal Centre and Tracy Creek, the former being erected in 1868, and the latter in 1871. The church at Tracy Creek cost \$2,500, and Rev. S. W. Lindsey was the first pastor.

## History of the Town of Conklin.

Conklin was originally formed from Chenango in 1824. Since then a part was added to Windsor, and later, in 1859 it was divided, and all the portion east of the river, called Kirkwood. In its present area it includes all the land lying between Binghamton town and the Susquehanna River.

The river valley contains many fine farms; also a few market gardens. The hills rise to a height of from 400 to 600 feet above the river valley, and while many are steep, still the most of the land is tillable but preferable as a dairy country. This is one of our smallest town, having an area of less than 15,000 acres.

The early settlements were made in 1788 by Jonathan Bennett, Ralph Lathrop and Maples Hance; David Bound and others following soon after. Bound settled near the mouth of Snake Creek, but he found this a treacherous stream, as others have found it since, and it was only at the risk of his life that he and his family escaped its rolling torrents during a spring flood. Hance and a Mr. Burden also settled in this vicinity. Robert Corbett came from Massachusetts in 1796 and settled on the Ira Corbett place.

Daniel Leitch was another of the early settlers. Noel Carr and Asa Rood, Jr., were also prominent among those who came at an early date. There were, however, fewer who came to this town than to many others, as its heavily timbered forests repelled many. These were none the less a source of profit to



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND VIEW DOWN CHENANGO STREET.

John Congdon first started the Baptist Society in 1827 with five members. In 1831 the first church was dedicated. This was added to until 1870, when the massive brick church was erected. In January, 1893, this burned and the present edifice was dedicated in 1894. its cost exclusive of foundations, etc., was about \$50,000.





**ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.**

The first church was erected in 1839. The present church was erected in 1873. The entire cost of everything was about \$170,000. Near it stands St. Joseph's Academy which cost \$60,000.

those who utilized the time and put it in market.

Among saw mills of an early date we might mention Mr. Corbett's, erected on Snake Creek in 1808. Mr. Sherwood's on Fitch Creek was built about this time but is now in Kirkwood town, and Theodore Burr's, which was on the river in the north end of the town and was one of the best mills erected in this section and one which sent thousands of feet of lumber down the Susquehanna.

In 1826 Luther Thurstin and Virgil Whitney were authorized to build a dam across the Susquehanna between lots four and seven of Bingham's patent. This dam was to be submitted to three judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and a certificate to be obtained from them that the sluices were properly built so that rafts, etc., could pass down without trouble. The history of schools is one of interest to all and compares favorably with that in other towns of the County. Nearly all were taught at an early day in log school houses, and these were not always as near as might be wished now. The settlers in this vicinity gave early evidence of a deep interest in religious affairs, and it was said that in all the families from the mouth of Snake Creek to Hamony, near Great Bend, prayer was offered every morning and evening. This was probably partially due to efforts of Revs. David Dunham and John Leach. This state of religious affairs did not exist for a very long period, as in the course of five and twenty years only two or three out of that district could be called pious.

Benjamin Horton was one of the early pioneers in this town. He located on Snake Creek and cleared up a farm where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1871 and was the first person buried in the cemetery at Conklin Forks. Among the other early settlers in the town were: Daniel Brooks, Ira Gardner, Isaac Bishop and Edmund Lawrence. The following is the list of Supervisors from the year 1855, as all previous records of the town are lost: Henry Green, 1855; Theron Stoutenburg, 1856; T. Thompson, 1857-58; Theron Stoutenburg, 1859; Benjamin Lawrence, 1860; Aaron Van Wormer, 1861; Nathaniel Finch, 1862-63; E. Wilbur, 1864; Benjamin W. Lawrence, 1865-66; J. S. Corbett, 1867-1864; Benjamin W. Lawrence, 1870; Henry N. Watson, 1871 and 1872; Aaron Van Wormer, Jr., 1873; J. S. Corbett, 1874; Benjamin W. Lawrence, 1875; J. S. Corbett, 1876; Charles E. Fuller, 1877-78; J. S. Corbett, 1879; Aaron Van Wormer, 1880-82; Benjamin Lawrence, 1883.

Corbettville is a small hamlet situated in the southeastern part of the town and near the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the Susquehanna river. The prosperity of this village is largely due to the Corbett family, who built nearly all the buildings of importance in the hamlet.

Conklin is the largest village in the town, being a station of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The first store was built by John Bayless, in 1840. The largest industry at this point is the American Acetate of Lime Works, which was established in 1844, by John H. Turnbull. The Presbyterian Church was organized some time before the year 1826, but where we are unable to ascertain, as there is no record before that time. John M. Babitt was the first stated supply.

Conklin Forks is located on Snake Creek in the southwestern part of the County. Reuben and Benjamin Horton were among the early settlers and built the mill in 1832. Jesse A. and Jesse J. Coon were here in 1830, and the first store was opened by Frank Van Patten, in 1873. There is a large Acetate of Lime Works here, which was erected by Finch & Ross, in 1879, and it is a rival of the one before mentioned at Conklin.

There are two churches at this place—one the M. E. Church which was organized in 1870, the building being built the same year, and the Baptist Church, which is located on the river near Conklin Centre. It was organized in 1855, with forty-three members, and the house of worship was erected in 1856, at a cost of \$1,600.

Conklin Centre is the only other hamlet in the town and is located near the centre of the east border. The first settler was Edmund Lawrence in 1813, and he was followed by Edmund Lawrence and Isaac Bishop. There is no business of any importance done here.

Before Conklin was divided it contained over 16,000 acres of improved and over 19,000 acres of unimproved land, the value of which exceeded \$500,000, and was only surpassed by two towns of the County in value—Union and Colesville. It contained at this time, (1859), a population of over 2,500. There were 465 dwelling houses and 483 families in the town; 1,032 children were registered in the schools.

## History of the Town of Chenango.

The Town of Chenango was founded February 16th, 1791, it being one of the original towns of Tioga County. It lies west of the centre of the county, the Chenango river following its eastern boundary. It is bounded on the north by Barker; on the east by Fenton; on the south by Binghamton; on the west by Maine.

The surface of this town consists of the river intervalle and several ridges from three to six hundred feet in height, separated by the creek valleys that run parallel northerly and southerly through the town.

The principal of these streams are Castle Creek, Kattell Creek and Gilbert Creek which empties into Kattell Creek, both of the former being tributaries of the Chenango River.

The town embraces an area of 21,154 acres most of which is adapted for dairying and stock raising, rather than to grain raising.

The soil in the northern part is a gravelly loam mixed with disintegrated sand and underlaid by hard-pan. Farther south it becomes a deeper and richer gravelly loam.

The first settlements in the town were made near the present site of Chenango Forks. Thomas Galop located here in the year 1787, but he remained but a short time. Among the other early settlers were Jedidiah Seward, Wm Hall, Henry Palmer, and John Paige.

In 1788 a saw-mill was built at Glen Castle by Henry French and it was said to be the first mill in the county. The first school house was finished January 1st, 1815.

For a few years the settlers poured into Glen Castle and among them were Nathaniel Lee, Tyrus Page who then settled on the Sylvanus Judd farm, James Temple, Franklin and Thomas French, and later came George Port, C. M. Teal, Sylvester Booth, Lent Johnson, and Matter Cary.

Castle Creek was also settled early, the village takes its name from the creek and the creek was named from the old Castle Farm which had an Indian Castle built on it and was a sort of an Indian village for years after the whites had settled in the section. We have previously mentioned that a Mr. Patterson had tried to defraud them out of this place. This farm was then a valuable property of 160 acres.

The first meetings were held in the School House or in houses and barns which could be obtained. The Methodists built a small meeting house down near the burying ground and in 1840 the Presbyterians built a neat little meeting house near the present site of the Methodist Church. This the Methodists purchased an interest in and it was afterwards a Union Church until it was supplanted by the new Methodist Church.

Mr. William Bristol a representative of McKinney & Everts of Binghamton told the writer an interesting story of his marriage in this old church. When entering the army Mr Bristol was engaged to Miss Hetta Blair. In 1864 he was home on a leaf of absence and decided to be married on this occasion at this church. They were to sing as the bridal party marched in. The engagement had been a long one and some one suggested, what if they should sing, "This is the way I long have sought and mourned because I found it not." As they marched in much to their surprise the choir broke in singing this piece,

The Baptists were not organized here till 1844, although, they had meetings previous to that.

William West was the first store keeper and had his place on or near the Widow Munsell House.

Katteville is a small hamlet west of the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad, among its early settlers we would mention Henry Palmer and Joseph Handy Revolutionary Soldiers. Where the railroad crosses the Chenango and enters this town is Chenango Bridge which is a place of only a few houses.

There resided in early days Isaac Page, the father of Methodism in this place. Asa Smith also came into this section at an early date. Elias Kattell was an enterprising farmer who settled here at an early date and from him Kattellville derived its name. His son E. C. Kattell was once county judge

A history of this town would not be complete without a mention of Lewis Pease, the founder to that great institution for elevating fallen mankind, "Five Points Mission" of New York City. His brother Morris labored with him in this noble work. The literary writer, Waif Woodland, was their sister and known to the people of this town as Mrs. Edson Blair.

The history in this town is of one peculiar interest if we were to give details and anecdotes of early settlers and their privations at an early day no mill was nearer than Tioga Point, fifty-four miles distant. Old Seth, an Indian, often took grists for those who could pay, but later the mill of Simeon Rogers in Barker was patronized. The simple plain methods of home life, with the spinning wheel, have now with many other things fallen in-

to disuse. The religion has changed from Calvinism to the doctrines taught by Wesley. Many a solitary stone marks the resting place of a loved one before the grave yards of this section was known.

The year 1854 witnessed the building of the Binghamton and Syracuse railroad, and many in this section had share in this enterprise which they lost when the road was sold on foreclosure. Nevertheless the people received great benefit from the road so that in the end few lost very much more than they gained.

*Castle Creek* is the most important place in the town and is near the northern line. Among the prominent people here during the history of the place were Josiah West, who was probably the first postmaster; James Bristol who held the office for about ten years; a Mr. Benjamin who had a store here at an early date; C. P. Johnson who was a merchant here for several years; Darwin Howard who has had a store for many years; L. B. Smith, Cornelius Dunn, L. Lunn, William West, W. P. Blair, E. A. Roe. Jacob Burrows Richard Townsend who were blacksmiths; Enos Puffer a Methodist Minister; P. Goodspeed Mr. Green and Ira Keeler who owned separate mills

West Chenango is a little hamlet in the western part, it has a postoffice. In 1827 Nathaniel Congdon built a saw mill at this place. John Dimmock and two brothers came here at an early date and from them the place was often called Dimmock Settlement. John and Amos Wilcox also located here, the former was one of the first blacksmiths.

1864 a M. E. Church was erected and Rev. Addison Abbott was the first pastor.

Glen Castle is located about two miles up Castle Creek, this like most other small places has a succession of Store Keepers from 1855. Richard Monroe built a mill there which has been several times transferred; there is a Methodist church which was erected about 1850.

Chenango Town was formed February 16, 1791. Windsor was taken off in 1807, Conklin in 1824, Binghamton and Port Crane in 1855, a part of Union was annexed in 1808, and a part of Maine in 1856. Castle and Kettle Creek are the principle streams. Before Binghamton was set off in 1855 it was the leading town of the county in every respect and contained then nearly 30,000 acres of tillable land and over 21,000 acres of wood land. In 1855 it grew 6084 bushels of winter grain and Conklin (with Kirkwood) which came second only had 5,182, on spring its yield was over 133,000 or double that of any other town except Windsor whose yield surpassed Chenango. In dairy products its rank was then second or only surpassed by Sanford.

## History of the Town of Fenton.

This town was formed from Chenango, Dec. 3, 1855, and was first named Port Crane. Since its formation the boundaries have not been changed, and are as follows: East by Colesville, north by Chenango County, west by Chenango river, south by Kirkwood and Colesville.

The east valley of the Chenango laying in this town is

This edifice now being erected on South Mountain, when completed, will be one of Binghamton's principal attractions for the visitors. Binghamton will be widely advertised, in consequence thereof the public at large are looking forward to October, 1896, at which time it will be formally dedicated. (This photograph represents the Home as it is to appear when completed.)



COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' HOME.

Now in Process of Erection on South Mountain.

According to the accepted plans of Architect Garnsey, the Home will be a blending of the Parisian and renaissance styles of architecture, resembling from a distance an elevated French chateau. It will be five stories high L-shaped, the main portion facing the direct center of the city, to be crowned by a tower, and on the east side there will be an observatory. The principal fronts of the building will be of blue cut stone for the first four stories, the upper story being finished in buff terra-cotta and the roof in red Spanish tiling.

The interior walls and partitions will be constructed of brick and fire-proof tile, and the floors will be built with steel supports and fire-proof steel arches. The exterior cornices, panel-work, windows and crestings will be of cold-rolled copper of a greenish tint. That the building will be indestructible by fire is apparent, as no wood-work enters into the construction. The stairways will be made of wrought-iron and steel from the basement to the roof, and the elevators, cars, cages and screens will be hammered iron-work,

The heating apparatus and engine-room will be located in a separate building in the rear, entirely isolated from the Home proper. In the basement will be located baths, barber-shop, bowling alley, billiard rooms, cafe and toilet apartments.

Located upon the first floor will be a spacious concert hall and lecture room, 32x40 feet, and a stage for theatrical entertainments, 22x12, feet. On this floor will be located the secretary's office, reception room, ladies' parlor, board of managers' room, reading room, library

and conservatory, and a large entrance hall and general lobby. All these apartments will be connected and open into the grand hall.

The second and third floors will each have twenty-six sleeping rooms and a large parlor, making in all fifty-two dormitories for the occupants of the Home, aside from the servants' quarters. The rooms will be arranged *en suite*, and each floor will have baths and toilet rooms.

The fourth floor will be used as a dining *salon*, a large dining hall, and smaller breakfast rooms for the children. The fifth story will be given up to the use of the servants their sleeping and toilet rooms, etc.

The working department will be provided with a large main kitchen, pastry kitchen, serving rooms, dish pantry laundry, cold storage, and a number of other smaller rooms. The elevators and stairways will be located at opposite ends of the building. There will be a third stairway in the center. The general size of the building will be 163 feet on the long of the L and 95 on the other end. There will be a *porte-cochere*, 313 windows, 216 doors, and 18 flights of three sets of iron stairways. The cubical measurements of the building will be more than 800,000 feet. Its constitutes a plant which can be made to take care of and entertain as many as five hundred persons, all that will be necessary to accomplish this being to provide sleeping rooms in additional building for some of them.

At the present time the entire real estate of the association is valued at \$50,000, a low estimate. There has already been expended on building and grounds \$30,000.

usually narrow, which means that this town is mostly upland. The hills are moderately steep and rise 500 to 700 feet above the river. Page brook flows through the centre of the town, dividing it into two sections. Osborn creek rises near the tunnel and empties near Port Crane. Pond brook, fishermen's great resort, is also in this town, and the two ponds are separated by a ridge called Hog Back.

The soil on the hills is mostly a clay or slaty loam, underlaid with hardpan, and in the valleys is a rich, gravelly loam and alluvium. The Chenango canal was completed through this town on the east bank of the river in 1837, and the town of Port Crane received its name from a prominent engineer, Jason Crane. This name was changed to Fenton in 1867, in honor of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton.

The first settlement was made in 1788 by Elisha Pease. His son, Chester Pease, was the first white person born in the town. Mr. Pease erected the first saw mill in the town, but others were soon put in, as most of this town was heavily timbered with valuable pine.

On Page Brook a Mr. Jared Page settled, and he was soon followed by Mr. Vining, Garrett Williamson, Isaac Page, John and Elias Miller. Timothy Cross settled in the northern part of the town in 1807. He tells many interesting stories of hunting in the vicinity of Port Crane, which, from its peculiar situation, was a noted hunting ground.

North Fenton boasts of being extremely beautiful for situation. It contains as many things of interest as can usually be found in a back hamlet. Its cheese factory has had a long reputation of not only producing a large supply, but fine quality of cheese. In 1867 a post office was established and William Lawton appointed postmaster.

In 1862 a store was opened. Henry Cornick started a blacksmith shop in 1828, which has changed hands many times. In 1840 a Methodist Church was organized, and in 1871 a new church edifice erected at a cost of \$2,000.

Port Crane is the largest place in this town. James Hunt and Samuel Andrews settled here at an early date. Mr. Andrews built the shear mill on Osborne Hollow Creek. Wheeler and Yates had the first store of any importance here, about the same time a hotel was erected, but have since been used as a dwelling house. Mills have been erected on the Eldridge tract and Waite farm.

The Baptist Church at Port Crane was organized in 1860 by Mr. Aliburn and its first pastor was Rev. A. P. Menie, the church was erected in 1870 and cost \$5,000.

The Methodist was organized 1841 with Rev. G. A. Berlingame as first pastor. They built the church in 1870 at a cost of \$4,000.

The first town officers were elected in 1856, and were as follows:—

*Supervisor*—John Hull.

*Town Clerk*—Herman Waite.

*Justices*—John Bishop, Enos Puffer, Thomas Tabor and Ebenezer Crocker.

*School Superintendent*—John B. VanName.

*Commissioners of Highways*—James Howland and Benj. A. Potter.

*Assessors*—James A. Barnes, I. D. Amsburg and Geo. P. Miller.

*Overseers of the Poor*—Wm. Slosson and Garry V. Scott.

*Collector*—Hiram Silliman.

*Constables*—Henry Hark, Sherman McDaniel, John Jones, Leverett Jaffers, Willet Cross.

*Inspectors of Election*—Daniel Hickox, William Williamson and Simon J. Lounsbury.

## History of the Town of Lisle.

Lisle is the north western town of this county and has its northern boundary on Cortland County, and its western on Tioga, while Nanticoke forms the southern and Triangle the eastern boundaries. This was one of the old towns and was formed in 1800, originally comprising four towns. In its present condition it comprises only a trifle over 25,000 acres.

The surface is mostly hilly and broken upland. The Tioughnioga river flows across the east and the Yorkshire Creek through the centre of the town. The Nanticoke Creek raises in the south eastern part. The hills are very picturesque in many places, the most noted of these is Howlands Glen. The hill soil is mostly of a clay and slaty gravel with hardpan underneath. The lowlands or creek flats are preferable for cultivation.

Josiah Patterson a brother of Gen. John Patterson was about the first settler in this town and came in 1791 or 1792, purchasing a large tract of land and afterwards run a saw mill. This he afterwards sold and removed to Whitney's Point to keep a hotel. About 1811 Mr. Randall erected a carding machine which was a source of much profit and commerce to the inhabitants, his machinery cost \$600. Another mill of importance was the pulling mill owned by Samuel Kilburn.

The first settler on the site of Lisle village was Ebenezer Tracy, he came about 1793 and erected a log house on the Dr. Orton place. Dr. Hunt soon followed him and located on a site in the north of the present village. They were soon followed by Cap. Whittelessey, his son and Jonathan Cowdry at Killawog or as it was early known "Union Village." About 1810 some people came along driving furiously and ran over a child named Abel Hartshorn; from this the name Killawog was derived.

Robert Pierce settled very early on Fern's Hill Farm and opened afterwards a distillery. Cap. William Cook settled in 1798 on the site of the village and just north of the four corners. He established a Tannery where the steam mill now stands. Col. Mason Wattles became a partner with him in it.

Major Solomon Owen came in 1798 and settled on Owen Hill. His marriage to Sylvia Cook was the first wedding in town, he was by trade a blacksmith.

Rev. Seth Williston, D. D., is another person well known as a preacher and missionary worker. He served the church at Lisle prior to 1810 and was the most influential religious worker there at an early date.

We would also note the early settlement made by Stephen Freeman near Major Owens, Wright Dudley on Dudley Creek; Benjamin Ketchun on Ketchun Hill. He changed 160 acres where the city of Rochester stands for 93 acres on this hill.

Orange and Solomon Stoddard who settled on this hill near Mr. Ketchum, and only a short time after Joseph Edmister, who took up about 600 acres where the village of Lisle stands and on Owen Hill, W. D. and Philotas Edminster were well known to the citizens of this county are decedents of him. Gen. Samuel Coe who settled on the east side of the river at Killawog; Moses Burghardt who settled below Coe; Elijah Rose, Deacon Davis, Daniel Hanchett and Elijah Burden who settled on Mount Hungry.

Rev. Dr. Azariah Orton, father of Dr. John G. Orton, was from 1852 to 1860 a prominent citizen and pastor at Lisle. He was educated in the class with William Cullen Bryant, Senator Ashley and Sylvester Larned, and has figured conspicuously on several occasions.

Some things of interest in the town are Howlands Glen which is about one-half mile long and the rocks rise in many places one hundred feet; there are two very beautiful falls near the centre. The bones of a mastodon, some of which were taken to Cornell, others preserved by Mr. D. H. Millens. This animal must have been over ten feet high and twenty feet long.

There was a grist mill and an overshot wheel on the creek that runs through the gorge. It was operated by a Mr. Wilson.

The people of this town, like those of other towns, took shares in the new railroad which was opened in 1854, and when the road became insolvent and was sold on the mortgage they, of course, lost their interests.

Among the physicians of note may be mentioned E. S. Briggs, Thaddeus Thompson, S. H. French, B. B. Brooks, Lewis H. Kelly, Geo. R. Barns, James Allen jr., William J. Orton, S. H. McCall, and H. C. Hall.

Lisle village derived its name from a suggestion of La Fayette through his friends General Patterson and Hyde. It is the only place of importance in the town.

Alexander McDonell was a prominent attorney of this town and a law partner of Judge Edwards until the firm was dissolved by electing Edwards as county judge. He was admitted to the bar in 1845 and was the first President of the Lisle Board of Education.

Lisle can boast of a Union School, which probably has no superior of its sort in this county. There are eight grades, one year each, and two courses Academic and classical of three years each. It has a library and full chemical laboratory.

Rev. Seth Williston, before referred to, founded the first religious society and was the first pastor of the Congregational Church. This church cost about \$3,000 and will seat 400 easily.

The Methodist society was organized about 1815. In 1857 they built a church which cost about \$2,000.

*Killawog* in the north of the town is seldom mentioned with reference to the names of Mason Watles, Colonel Cook and Nathaniel Bosworth all of whom were prominent in its early history. This is a fine farming country and contains many natural advantages for a place located so far from any great market. It has a Baptist and Methodist Church, the later cost about \$3,900.

Yorkshire or Centre Lisle is a small place in the centre of

the town; reference has before been made to its industries, the principal ones having been the Tannery, Cutter Works and a few saw mills. The Baptist Church is a fine one and cost \$4,400.

## History of the Town of Nanticoke.

Nanticoke was one of the four towns formed from the old town of Lisle. Its history as a town commences at the date of its foundation April 18th, 1831. The surface is almost exclusively rolling hilly upland with narrow valleys along the streams. The principal creeks are the two branches of the Nanticoke. The upland has very little soil which is not tillable. It is composed mostly of slaty loam with hardpan underneath, which is better adapted to grazing than cultivation. In the valleys it is more gravelly. The town has an area of a little over 16,000 acres.

This town was settled early, among others was Philip Councilman who located at Glen Albury which was first called Councilman. He came about 1793 and was noted as a great hunter and trapper. Following him were John Beachtle, James Stoddard and John Ames who located on the east side of the Creek. Isaac Lamb settled on the site of Lambs Corner in 1804, and from him the place derived its name. Jophet Hallow was settled by and derived its name from Stephen Jophet. The early inhabitants of this place were of a roving shiftless disposition. Butler's Corners derived its name from Elijah Butler who settled there about 1822.

The first town meeting in Nanticoke was held in 1832 at the house of Philip Councilman, after an exciting time the following officers were elected:—

*Supervisor*—N. Remmele.

*Town Clerk*—H. B. Stoddard.

*Justices of the Peace*—Silas Hemingway, H. B. Stoddard, David Councilman and Charles Brookens.

*Overseers of the Poor*—Samuel Canfield and John Councilman.

*Commissioners of Highways*—E. S. Greggs, H. Walter and James Lamb.

*Commissioners and Inspectors of Schools*—F. S. Greggs, A. N. Remmele and J. L. Smith.

*Assessors*—Charles Brookens, Hiram Rogers and Silas Hemingway.

*Collector*—Philip Councilman.

*Constables*—Aurora Brayman and Isaac A. Griggs.

*Sealer of Weights and Measures*—Silas Hemingway.

*Lambs Corners* is the principle place in the town. The postoffice was established here in 1860. In 1882 George Littlewood opened a cheese factory here. There has always been from one to two stores here, and as many mills. Washington Johnson and S. E. Monroe are among those most noted with mills.

The M. E. Church was erected in 1852 and cost \$1,000. The next season the Baptists erected a church costing \$1,200.

Near Lambs corners is Nanticoke Springs which have been considerably noted for their water. The place has been a popular summer resort.

*Glen Aubrey* is the second place of prominence in the town and is only a hamlet, although it was the first place to become settled. There has been a store and postoffice here for many years. The Christian church was organized here in 1857. Nine years later an edifice was erected at a cost of \$1,800. The Methodist church was erected about 1867, and cost \$2,500.

## History of the Town of Maine.

Maine was founded from Union in 1848. Since its formation no change has been made, except in 1856 a small portion was added to Chenango. Its boundaries are east by Chenango, north by Nanticoke, west by Tioga County, and south by Union. The town has an area of 27,320 acres.

The soil is similar to that of the adjoining towns, being a gravelly loam and slate. The hills rise from 400 to 600 feet above the valley of the Chenango, and are mostly tillable on the highest points. The valleys are principally those of the Nanticoke, Bradley and Crocker Creeks.

The settlements of this town mostly made by people from New England. One of the earliest was Benjamin Norton who settled above the present village of Maine. Three years later came Alfred and Cussell Gates and settled in the north-western part of the town. Daniel Howard and Nathaniel Slosson are said to be the first settlers in the vicinity of East Maine. Following them was Samuel Stone, Herman Payne and William Hogg. In 1790 James Ketchum came and located three miles southwest of Maine village. Later came Timothy Caswell and settled in "Allen's Settlement," John Marean, Ebenezer and Matthew Allen followed a few years later. Asa Curtis came and settled where the village now stands in about 1800. In the north of the town came Amos Howard as early as 1794.

The Marean family are well known in Maine and have been very prominent for many years. Hon. Henry Marean was born here in about 1842, and was supervisor of this town for four years previous to his being elected to the assembly.

This town boasts of no manufactories except such as lumber hence, we call attention to its "mill" history; here was the Old Red Grist Mill built in 1810 on the Nanticoke Creek; the mill built by J. W. Carman in 1856; the saw mill in the lower end of Maine village by John Durfee; the Holden mill built about 1825; the Prentice Fuller mill on West Creek built about 1835; Captain Stoddards mill built in Maine village about 1825; the Slosson mill; the Councilman mill and many others, most of which have been abandoned.

The prominent physicians of this town have been Dr. Wm. Butler, Dr. Newell, Dr. Clarke, Dr. S. M. Hunt, Dr. Niles, Dr. Noble, Dr. Geo. Young, Dr. C. Heaton, Dr. C. H. Gug, Dr. Dwight Dudley.

The first town meeting was held in 1849 and the following are the first town officers:—

*Supervisor*—A. H. Arnold.

*Town Clerk*—John W. Hunt.

*Superintendent of Schools*—Marshall DeLano.

*Justices of the Peace*—Cyrus Gates, John Blanchard and

H. W. Mooers.

*Assessors*—O. H. Arnold, Thomas Young, jr. and W. H. Tuttle.

*Commissioners of Highways*—Hanan Payne and Edward Ward.

*Overseers of the Poor*—Dexter Hathaway and Mather Allen  
*Constables*—Eustis Hathaway, John B. Smith, Joel Benson and R. T. Gates.

*Inspectors of Election*—Jefferson Ranson, Amasa Durfee and Luke Curtis

*Scaler of Weights and Measures*—James W. Carman.

*Pound Master*—Lyman Pollard.

Maine village situated in the western part of the town is the most important place. Lyman Pollard figures very conspicuously in the early history of the place; and built a store in 1847 which has changed hands many times since. There has been a number of different stores in the place, among which we might mention Wm Lincoln, L. L. Brooks, Taylor Brothers, F.H. Marean and others. In 1832 E. H. Clarke built a Tannery. This has been improved and changed hands many times since. The village also has a hotel, cabinet shop, several lodges and a Young Mens Christian Association.

The first Congregational church was erected in 1825. The Methodist in 1847 and cost \$2,000. The Baptist in 1840. The postoffice was established in 1828.

East Maine is only a small hamlet in the east of the town it has a Presbyterian church, organized in 1871 and cost nearly \$3,000; two miles farther south is the Methodist church which cost about the same amount.

This section is often called Hogg Settlement; there are many decedents of the Hogg family residing in that vicinity. Robert Hogg is one of the most prominent and is a highly respected citizen. This place is also noted for being in high elevation. The meadow back of the house of W. H. Perry being one of the highest points in the county,

North Maine is a small settlement in the north of the town, it has a store and M. E. Church.

## History of the Town of Kirkwood.

Kirkwood was formed on the 23d of November, 1859, by a division of the town of Conklin. That portion east of the Susquehanna being set off as Kirkwood. At the south it is very narrow, but gradually widens out as you go north, till it comes to the town of Fenton which forms its northern boundary. Its area is 18,437 acres.

The flats along the river are usually wide and contain much fertile soil suitable for agricultural purposes. Rising from these the slope is less valuable and is somewhat clayey. At the north are many fine farms, on the hills, where dairying and agriculture is extensively carried on. Almost the entire surface of this town was originally covered with valuable pine, and the last vestiges of these may be seen in the enormous stumps which form fences in many sections.

The first settlers in the town were probably Jonathan Fitch



RESIDENCE OF GEO. A. KENT, 119 COURT ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.





BINGHAMTON HIGH SCHOOL, MAIN STREET, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Erected in 1871-72, at a cost, including furniture, of about \$100,000. There are 510 pupils registered and an average attendance of 421, with 16 teachers, whose wages for the last school year was \$12,559.75. The total expense of the school for the last school year was \$16,029.20.

and Garrett Snedeker, the later of whom settled between Kirkwood and Riverside, his sons were Isaac, David, and James; following him was the Bounds, who are well known in the vicinity of Kirkwood. Fitch was prominent man in this section of the country, and built a grist mill about 1790 on the Fitch creek; this mill was one of the first in this locality.

John P. Wentz came in 1793 and settled on the Berkalew farm which he held till 1806, before selling to Mr. A. Berkalew. Levi Bennett settled a few years after Mr. Wentz and nearly a mile below him on the river; it is said that Mr. Bennett bought his place from a Mr. Spaulding who at that time resided there. A few years after Mr. Bennett came Cap. Nathaniel Taggart who was an ingenuous man. John P. Wentz removed to the Park farm on which afterwards his son William set up a store at the Park Tavern in about 1816, this store he was obliged to suspend, whereupon he took up teaching and surveying. Mr. Wentz surveyed the whole of the Bingham patent besides making extensive surveys in other parts, and for the Erie railroad which company he saved about \$150,000 by his plans for the Starrucca viaduct.

Among other early settlers we mention Daniel Chapman who settled near Riverside; Asa Rood whose settlement was near Langdon; Asa Squires who settled on the old Park place; John Bell whose location was near Squires; Silas Bowker who settled near the site of Kirkwood; Joel Lamereaux whose location was on the E. Y. Park's place; David Compton who settled below the Park's place; Ebenezer Park who located on the old Wm. Bartlett farm; William Jones who settled on the river two miles below Kirkwood; Thomas Carroll and Benejah Stanley who settled in Stanley Hollow. Late settlers of note are Henry Bayless whose location was near the bridge; Daniel and Miles Andrews who settled below the village of Kirkwood and erected a grist and saw mill; Horace Dwight who came in 1830, and died several years ago near where his son-in-law Isaac Bird now lives; Rufus Finch and A. R. Park who reside about midway from Kirkwood to Binghamton; C. M. Conklin who settled in 1827; Gambia Rider whose farm was on what is now "Trim Street"; David Langdon who resided where his son Myron now lives; S. P. Chase who lived on the hill back of Langdon.

The first town meeting was held in 1860, and the following officers were elected:—

*Supervisor*—Joseph Bartlett.

*Town Clerk*—Daniel Casper.

*Justices of the Peace*—Isaac Bound, William Park and Benjamin Duell.

*Assessors*—Sylvester Barnes, Ira Shear, and Rufus Whitney

*Commissioners of Highways*—B. W. Sherwood and David M. Langdon.

*Overseers of the Poor*—Park Chamberlain and William H. Middaugh.

*Collector*—George Craver.

*Inspectors of Election*—Josiah Mills, Samuel Jones, George Germond and James Amory.

*Scaler of Weights and Measures*—Baltis Swartz.

*Constables*—Enoch Brown, Henry VanBuren, Geo. Craver,

Wm. W. Jones and Robert Bartlett.

*Kirkwood Village*.—This is the principal village in the town being located about eight miles from Binghamton on the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Robert Hays at one time owned most of the land where the village is located, he erected the hotel which was soon after purchased by John Wicks. The principal industry is the Kirkwood Wagon Works which was established in 1884, principally by J. Emmons, J. W. Berkalew, E. H. Booth, C. A. Rider and William West. They are not at present building as many wagons as heretofore. There is also a steam grist mill and two stores.

Lewis Jones built a store in 1868, which is owned by E. S. Jones. J. D. Patch started his store in 1857, but his son J. B. Patch has recently gone out of the business. Nicholas Emmons well known by most of the citizens, was for several years postmaster and carried a small stock of goods. Bert Alford who carried on a Mercantile business here for a few years has now removed to New Milford, Pa. Erie R. R. has a depot here at which all local trains stop, the present agent is Mr. Elwood, he is a very courteous, enterprising young man. Dr. G. E. Pierson is a prominent citizen of this place.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1860. The first pastor was Rev. J. M. Grimes. It is now in good condition. The Christian Church was organized in 1857, it is located about a mile down the river, its membership is not so strong as it was a few years ago.

Riverside is in the extreme south end of the town on the Susquehanna River, it is also on the line of the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R., but there is no depot, although some trains stop at the Milk Station.

Thomas Conklin established a Mercantile business here which he successfully carried on for about thirty years doing a large business. Mr. Brown now keeps a small store here. There is a Christian Church at Riverside which was built by the M. E. society and purchased for the Christians by Alvah Wood of Kirkwood.

Kirkwood Centre and Langdon are post-offices between Kirkwood and Binghamton. The former was established by Eli W. Watrous in 1861 and has been held by him every since. At the later place the post-office is kept by Myron Langdon. Many trains stop on signal at the milk station here

## History of the Town of Triangle.

Triangle was formed from Lisle in 1831. It was the first settled portion of the old State of Lisle, and contains the most important village. It is the north-eastern town of the county and is bordered on the north and east by Cortland and Chenango Counties; its area is 24,231 acres.

The surface of the town consists mostly of tillable land, the hills being less abrupt than in the south of the county. The soil is mostly a gravelly loam on the hills, while the valleys are more alluvial and consequently better adapted to crops.

The first settlement made in this town was by General John Patterson near the present site of the Beach House in Whitneys

Point, he came about 1891. David Seymour came the next year and settled near Gen. Patterson. Ira Seymour settled near his brother and married a daughter of Gen. Patterson. John Seymour came also in 1792 and settled at Whitneys Point. Anson Seymour was another early settler of this place and a great lumberman. He furnished considerable lumber used in building the National Capital at Washington.

The point of land between the two rivers received its name from Thomas Whitney. Pottersons Settlement was the first name applied to the place, but after the death of Gen. Patterson the place was "Tinker Town", "Tinker Point" or "The Point." Mr. Whitney kept a tavern here and from him the place received the name of Whitneys Point.

A religious society was formed in 1792 by Deacon Joseph Lee, and in 1800 or near that time a block house built to serve the double purpose of a school and church. This was one of the first church edifices, but the one at Lisle was the first one erected anywhere in this section of country.

Soon after the settlement, Josiah Patterson set up a hotel near the site of the Beach House. Previous to this there was a school commenced and Martha Seymour taught it for some time. The first bridge was near where the lower bridge now stands.

Benjamin Morse took up lands east of the river, but this soon fell into the hands of Thomas Whitney; later Photo Pease came and settled on this place. The Pease family were famous for a daughter of great literary talent and for a son Lewis the founder of "The Home for the Friendless" and "Five Point Mission" in New York City, and for another son John Morris a noted Methodist Minister and financial agent for the American Colonization Society.

The opening of the Catskill and Ithaca Turnpike occurred in 1796 and was a great blessing to the inhabitants who had suffered much for the lack of good roads. The people at Whitneys Point could now send to Chenango Forks for mail at least once a week. The scarcity of mail advantages hardly equalled that of many other things. Salt had to be carried on horseback from Syracuse.

There are other settlements of note around the town, we would mention Nathaniel Hays who settled east of the present village of Triangle, in the locality long known as Hays's Settlement. Later Triangle village became a great centre. Benjamin Gibbs settled here early and set up a blacksmith shop. Andrew Woodruff, David Gibbs, Timothy Clark and David Clark came very early to this locality. The two last were large land holders and gave the place the name Clark's Settlement. David Clark erected a Tannery and Tavern and was very prominent in the early history. There was also in this locality, at an early date, Levi Woodruff, Dr. Edwards, George Beckwith, Ira Slater, E. Boyington, Asa Taft and John Parker.

Hazard's Corners took its name from Edmund Hazard who settled there at an early day and became very prominent as a citizen and supervisor of this town. Seth Dickinson settled on the Otselic in 1800, having come from Connecticut with his family on an ox-sled in twenty-one days. He was a tanner by trade and he commenced business on his new home by digging vats in the open ground and covering with boards to prevent

freezing. He followed the tanning business all his life, living to the age of eighty-one.

*Whitneys Point* is the principle village of the town, and is situated in the south-western part; it is a station on the D. L. & W. railroad, about 21 miles from Binghamton and is at the confluence of the Otselic and Tioughnioga rivers. The post-office was not established here till 1824, and mail previous to that was supplied from Chenango Forks and later from Lisle.

It would be impossible to go into details about all the firms who have been in the Mercantile business at this place. Waite and Corburn established a Whitneys Point Cutter Works in 1876 which has given employment to a great many people, and have manufactured as high as 10,000 cutters a year. The Lander Brothers Carriage Factory was another enterprise of importance. Eli Sweet started the Excelsior Tooth Company in 1865. There is also a Sash and Blind factory, and Marble Works.

The First Congregational Church of Whitneys Point was organized in 1834. The M. E. Church in 1842, the church was erected the year before at a cost of \$3,000. The present Baptist Church was erected in 1854, at a cost of \$2,500. Grace Church was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$5,000. St. Patricks Church was erected in 1872.

The Whitneys Point Academy was founded in 1866, the first principal was David Carver; the Hon. I. T. Deyo was principal here in 1879. This school ranks high as an academy.

Whitneys Point was incorporated as a village in 1872, with Ranson Howland as president, and C. S. Olmstead and D. L. Maxfield, clerks.

*Upper Lisle* is only a small village situated on the Otselic river about five miles north of Whitneys Point. Asa Rogers and Phineas Parker were the first white settlers here. Timothy Shepard came soon after, and in 1802 started a Baptist Society. Geo. P. Elliott built the first store in 1800. Dr. Todd erected one in 1812. The Universalists erected a church in 1830. The Baptist in 1842.

*Triangle Village* is about five miles east from Whitneys Point on a branch of Half-way Brook, it was formerly on the old Turnpike. Dexter Whitney established a store here in 1857. Daniel Clark built a hotel, as before mentioned, and in 1874 a joint stock cheese factory. The Congregational Church was organized in 1819. The Baptist Society was organized in 1832 and their church erected in 1832 at a cost of \$1,650. The Methodist Church was erected in 1854 at a cost of \$1,300.

The history of this town would not be complete without a mention of the Broome County Agricultural Society at Whitneys Point. They hold an annual county fair which is a credit to the county and especially to those inlisted in it; their grounds are situated between the forks of the rivers, just north of the village.

## History of the Town of Colesville.

This is one of the largest and most important towns of the county and contains an area of 47,284 acres. It was formed from Windsor in 1821. It received its name from Nathaniel



RESIDENCE OF JAMES C. TRUMAN, 195 COURT STREET, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF S. E. MONROE, CITY ENGINEER, 10 JAY ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Cole, an early settler and prominent citizen of Cole's Hill

The surface of the town is mostly upland. There is some flat land along the river and a little in the creek valleys. The hills rises four to five hundred feet above the river, and their soil is composed mostly of a mixture of clay and slate.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad runs through the town forming a long curve, making stops at Osborn Hollow or Sanitary Springs, Tunnel, Belden, Harpursville and Nineveh. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Companys Railroad follows the Susquehanna river and meets the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Nineveh Junction.

John Lamphere came to the town about 1785 and located near the site of Harpursville. The next season Lemuel and Nathaniel Badger and Casper Spring came, they located at Harpursville and at a later date kept a Tavern there. David and Edward Guernsey came about 1788, they went in the direction of Ouaquago. Nathaniel and Vena Cole and Mr. Merchant settled on Cole's Hill in 1795. The same year B. S. Dickinson, David Croffut, Titus Humiston and John Ruggles settled near them.

Hon. Robert Harpur settled in Harpursville in 1787. He was professor in Kings College fifteen years, a member of the state convention in 1776, and also the state convention which formed the first constitution, a member of assembly in New York City in 1780 and deputy secretary of the state. He was a great land owner controlling about 60,000 acres.

Israel Williams located in this town about 1800 He was one of the Revolutionary soldiers that ferried George Washington over from Long Island. Levi Manville came about 1796, he was father to Colonel Levi Manville.

This town like all others had at an early day many saw mills to turn the forests into marketable lumber, at an early date two were erected in the south of the town and were at a later date purchased by Warren Doolittle and Nathan Mayhew. John Hendrickson had one about this time on the Doraville Creek. Mr. Badger had a grist mill and saw mill, and, throughout the town mills sprang up, flourishing for years and as the valuable timber became cut, they were removed or abandoned. During the spring freshets raft followed raft down the river presenting sights which would produce profound astonishment should they be repeated now-a-days. Grist mills were not common at an early day and early settlers went either to Windsor or Bainbridge for their grists, but later a mill was erected at Ouaquago Shad fishing along the river was a profitable employment.

Some of the principle points of history, aside from early settlements, are the incorporating of the Harpursville Bridge Company in 1838, they were to build a toll bridge between Robert Harpur's grist mill and J. W. Harpur's distillery. Four years later the Susquehanna Centre Bridge Company was incorporated to build a toll bridge between the houses of Samuel Doolittle and John Lackeys. The bridge now crossing at Centerville is the third one which has been built there and cost about \$5,000. In 1821 an act was past allowing Samuel Badger and Uri Doolittle the privilege of building a dam across the Susquehanna River at Hemlock Rift. This dam was to be thirty inches high and built of brush and stone. There had been a dam across the

river previous to this, it was built near George Collington and later one was built at Centervillage.

After the town became cleared of lumber, dairying and agriculture became the chief industries, butter making in later years gave way to cheese factories.

This county boasts of being at one time the home of the famous founder of the Mormon faith, Joe Smith. Joe came from Vermont when a boy and was for some time in the locality east of Nineveh where he obtained many converts and twelve apostles. Joseph Knight who owned a carding mill east of Centerville was an early convert to the new faith. Smith proved the power of the new faith by walking on the water of the river, but a boy had moved a plank in his dock and he went under.

We have previously mentioned that the first town meeting was held on Cole's Hill in 1822. The first town officers were as fellows:—

*Supervisor*—John Warren Harper.

*Town Clerk*—Daniel Sanford.

*Assessors*—Ozias Marsh, Harvey Bishop and Gervais Blakeslee.

*Overseers of the Poor*—Nathaniel Cole, jr., and Elisha Humiston.

*Commissioners of Highways*—Amos Smith, Alpheus Goodenough and Daniel Sanford.

*Constables*—John Wasson and George Wilcox.

*Collector*—John Wasson.

*Commissioners of Common Schools*—John W. Harpur, Jeremiah Rogers and Harvey Bishop.

*Inspectors of Schools*—Harvey Martin, Garvey Ruggles and J. K. Noble.

*Trustees of Gospel and School Lands*—Geo. Wilcox, Samuel Badger and Samuel Martin.

*Scaler of Weights and Measures*—Ira Bannell.

*Harpursville* is situated on the west side of the Susquehanna river, between Centervillage and Nineveh and is a station on the D. & H. R. R., which crosses the river just above the village. The A. & S. R. R. have a depot about one mile from the village called Harpursville Station, but it is in the more immediate neighborhood of Nineveh. The post-office was established here very early. Henry Thompson built a store at an early date and probably here near the place of Jeremiah Rogers. Rogers Vosbury and H. A. Olendoof are among the old merchants. A foundery was started in 1856 by C. M. and J. Richards. J. F. Bishop had a wagon and blacksmith shop for about thirty years and was finally succeeded by John Ayers.

The Episcopal Church was organized in 1799 and a house of worship built in 1828. The Baptist Society was organized in 1811 and their church edifice erected in 1846. The Methodist Church was built in 1843.

*Centervillage* is rather smaller than Harpursville and is situated two miles farther down the river. The post-office was established here in 1855. The D. & H. R. R. depot is on the east side of the river, while the village lies on the west, a tannery was built here by Lewis Northrup who was also the first store keeper, his tannery turned out 40,000 to 50,000 sides annually, it

was burned twice. There was a distillery here at one time, built by Simon Harpur.

*Nineveh* is a small village above Harpursville and near the north line of the town; this place was settled very early and it is probable that the post-office was established before 1810. The site of this village was bought as a speculation at an early day and surveyed into lots, anticipating that the Erie Railroad would pass through here. Mr. Butler built a store at an early period.

The most noted manufactory at Nineveh is the Hobbs Carriage Works, which turn out only extra fine vehicles. The hotel has passed through many hands and has always provided good accommodations; there was at one time two hotels. The bridge across the river was built in 1880 at a cost of \$5,000. Riley Bush has figured prominently in the history of this place.

The Presbyterian Church of Nineveh has an interesting history; it was agreed among the inhabitants that they should have a church at the blowing of a horn. Rev. Ira Smith blew his horn loud and long on a Monday morning and people assembled, cut down trees and by the following Sunday he preached in a new church. The Methodists erected a church in 1854.

*Sanitary Springs* or Osborn Hollow is a station on the A. & S. R. R. in the western part, taking its name from Eli Osborn. At present the principal attractions are the Kilmer Medical Institute and the oil tanks. The pumping house of the oil line has a capacity of 40,000 barrels of oil a day; two of these tanks were burned several years ago. Mr. E. H. Odell commenced as a grocer in 1855, and built the hotel in 1865. Isaac Andrews opened a grocery store the year before Mr. Odell.

*Belden*.—This is a small hamlet and station on the A. & S. R. R. between the Tunnel and Nineveh. The post-office was established in 1868, when the railroad was completed. There has been stores here at various times, the one at present is kept by Mr. Kellogg. There has been several mills, blacksmith shops and a hotel.

*Next Ohio*.—Tunnel or Holcomb Settlement is just west of the tunnel. It contains few things of importance. A Grange store catches most of the trade in this locality. There is a Methodist Church here.

*Vallonia Springs* is in the extreme east of the town and has nothing of importance, except a summer boarding house. The water here contains sulphur magnesia and iron and is drank for its medicinal qualities.

*Onaquago* is on the Susquehanna river in the extreme south of the town. The post-office was established here as early as 1820. Uri Doolittle and Eli Pratt started a store here in 1823, and there are at present two stores. A Methodist Church was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$5,000.

The other places in this town are Doraville, which is located on the east side of the river below Centerville. This post-office was established over fifty years ago. There has been a small grocery here. West Colesville or Pickerings Corners in the western part has little of importance. Mr. Blatchley for many years did a good business here making and repairing wagons. George Woodward keeps a small grocery. There is a Baptist Church. North Colesville and Coles Hill contain only a few houses.

## History of the Town of Union.

Union is one of the oldest towns in the county; with Chenango town it embraced all of Broome and part of Chenango Counties; it was formed fifteen years before Broome County was organized, while it was still a town in Tioga County. It includes over 20,000 acres, situated on the north bank of the Susquehanna River and northward to the town of Maine. This is one of the most thickly settled towns of the county and has a wide interval on the river, besides the hills and creek valleys to the north. It also takes in the new and thriving village of Lestershire.

The soil of the river valley is a rich mixture of gravelly loam and alluvium and is much used by trucksters and market gardeners; the slope of the hills is less abrupt than in many parts and they are tillable to their summits.

The earliest settlements were made about 1785. Colonel Hooper was one of the first to visit this region and obtained a large patent. Joseph Draper settled where Union village is now in about 1785. Jeremiah and Benjamin Brown settled east of him about the same time. General Orange Stoddard settled here about the same time. N. Spaulding and Walter Sabins came the same year. Captain William Brink settled about the same time, and a little farther down the river than Mr. Stoddard; he was noted for his hardihood and courage. Winthrop Roe located in the eastern part in 1792. Ezekiel Crocker came in about 1785, he was at one time very wealthy, being one of the sixty proprietors of the Boston Purchase, having made and saved his money by hard work and careful living.

An interesting story is related of Lewis Keller who settled here in 1789. While on his way from the east, he had just passed Deposit when he fell into company with a woman going to Lisle. They soon became so intimate that he mounted the horse behind her, and they were engaged before reaching Binghamton, and on arriving there were married.

Joshua Mersereau moved in from Vestal in 1781, he was of French origin and a snip carpenter by trade. Mr. Mersereau was an intimate friend of General Washington and was appointed a Major by him. Previous to moving to this county he had been in the Assembly and had been an unsuccessful candidate for State Senator; his third son, Lawrence, lived to be one hundred years old, when only fourteen he was commissioned as ensign. John Mersereau a brother of Joshua, came to the town in 1794, his purchase embracing the present village of Union; he was the first to introduce a post-mail coach in this country and was employed by Gen. Washington on some very important positions; he and his brother prevented the British from following Washington across the Delaware. John was grandfather of the late Hon. E. C. Mersereau who has served our county in the assembly and was so well and favorably known.

The Mersereau family have always figured very prominently in the history of the Town of Union. The present supervisor is a son of the Hon. E. C. Mersereau, is a very pleasant and able man and greatly esteemed by all.

Amos Patterson, another prominent early settler, located in the eastern part of the town, and has served as county judge and was one of the stock holders in the Boston Purchase;

besides him were Abner Rockwell, Elnathan Norton, Medad Bradley, E. B. Bradley, Rowland Davis and Rev. Wm. Gates a prominent Baptist minister, and later on many more of prominence came in until the town was well filled up.

The high water of the Susquehanna has damaged this town considerably by overflowing its banks, but more especially by taking out the bridges which crossed from Union to Vestal. A company was organized in 1821 to build a toll bridge, and in 1850 a bridge was built which cost \$15,000. This was nearly destroyed by a freshet in 1865. In 1870 a new free bridge was erected at a cost of \$30,000. The present bridge was built in 1894 at a cost of \$50,000, the town of Union paying 65% and Vestal 35% of this sum.

Among the prominent men of the town, not heretofore mentioned are Dr. Ross, the first practicing physician; Chester Lusk, the originator of the Broome County Medical Society; Dr. Daniel Nash who studied medicine with Dr. Lusk; Dr. Geo. Burr so favorable known to the citizens of this town; Dr. S. W. Adams, dentist; Dr. Ezekiel Daniels, Dr. L. D. Witherell, Jacob Morris.

The first lawyers of the place were John Moody and Solomon Judd, attorneys; George Northrup a law partner of Hon. D. S. Dickinson; F. B. Smith who has practiced law in Union from 1852 till within a few years, when he died, having held the office of district attorney and member of assembly, besides a few minor offices; Raicliff Park who has practiced with F. B. Smith.

This town was organized in 1781 with Silas Hutchinson as town clerk.

The following is a list of the supervisors of the town, with the exceptions of a few years where the records have been lost.

John Whitney, 1791-92.  
Jonathan Fitch, 1793.  
Daniel Hudson, 1794.  
Luke Bates, 1795.  
O. Stoddard, 1796-97.  
Samuel Seymour, 1798.  
Joshua Mersereau, 1799.  
Charles Stone, 1800.  
Amos Patterson, 1801-07.  
Chester Lusk, 1808-11.  
Brian Stoddard, 1812-14.  
Chester Lusk, 1815-21.  
Chester Patterson, 1822.  
Joseph Chambers, 1823.  
Chester Lusk, 1824.  
Joseph Chambers, 1825.  
John K. Edwards, 1826-29.  
Brian Stoddard, 1830-33.  
John K. Edwards, 1834.  
Benjamin Balch, 1853.  
Samuel Whittemore, 1854.  
Benjamin Balch, 1855.  
Jesse Richards, 1856.  
Christopher Mersereau, 1857.  
E. C. Mersereau, 1857-59.  
John R. Roswell, 1860.

John Wheeler, 1861.  
David Pitkins, 1862.  
Samuel Smith, 1863.  
E. C. Mersereau, 1864-66.  
E. C. Moody, 1867.  
Solomon Lashier, 1868.  
E. C. Moody, 1869-70.  
Solomon Lashier, 1871.  
E. C. Moody, 1873-75.  
Francis B. Smith, 1876-77.  
Fayette S. Keeler, 1878-81.  
D. J. Palmer, 1882-85.  
Alexander Jennings, 1886-91.  
E. K. Mersereau, 1892.  
Joseph Howard, 1893.  
E. K. Mersereau, 1894-95.

Union is a very important station on the N. Y., L. E. & W. railroad. At first the settlement on the Nanticoke creek below this village was almost a rival to the present site, and had a store kept by Samuel Avery. Lewis Keller also conducted a hotel, and later Mark Curtis kept a store.

There were men of enterprise at "Union Corners," now Union, who soon transferred the business centre to that place. The first store established in the village was that of Ephraim Robbins, located on the site where E. C. Mersereau has since erected his store. Following this in the history of the town came M. M. Badger, W. H. & C, E. Keller, J. K. Edwards, Mr. Casterline, William Cafferty, L. J. Brown, and many others. The place has at present a large number engaged in mercantile business, among them being E. K. Mersereau, dealer in seeds, lime, cement, wood, real estate, etc.; C. Bowen and S. M. Benjamin, hardware; J. M. Warner, groceries; E. M. Witherill and M. Truesdell, dry goods; Wm. Olmstead, stoves, etc. The Union Hardware Co. commenced manufacturing carriage hardware and trimmings in 1883 and is still doing business. E. W. Barton has a sawmill and elevator. The village has a well-organized Fire Department, consisting of three companies.

The first Methodist church was erected in 1848, giving place to a new church structure, built in 1872, at a cost of \$12,000. The first Presbyterian church was erected in 1824 and supplanted by a new edifice in 1872. The Baptist church was organized in 1874. The Free Methodists came into existence as a society here in 1870. The Union News was established in 1851, and has had a good patronage since its establishment.

Lestershire, while one of the youngest villages in the county yet is one of the largest and owes its existence chiefly to the Lester Boot & Shoe Company, which was established at that place to avoid city taxation. This interest which is one of the largest factories of the kind in the world, has had a varied history. The village, although in Union township, lies on very nicely to the western side of Binghamton, and can enjoy all the advantages of the city although without the boundaries. Outside the boot and shoe industry, there is little of importance in Lestershire. There are several stores, churches, and other building, all new and in good condition.

Hooper is situated two miles east of Union, on the N. Y. L.



E. & W. Ry. The place received its name from Philander Hooper, who settled there when a boy, in 1807. John Twining was an other early settler, and Amos Patterson built the old Washingtonian house, located a mile east of Hooper.

*Union Centre* is a hamlet on the Nanticoke creek. It is of little interest, excepting the mills. A cheese factory was located here for two years. A Congregational church was organized in 1841, and the Methodist church some years later.

## History of the Town of Windsor.

This is one of the oldest and most historical towns of the county, embracing now an area of nearly 52,000 acres. Originally it included the townships of Colesville and Sanford, these towns being taken from Windsor's territory in 1851, and thirty years later a small part was added to the present town of Kirkwood.

The town is divided by the Susquehanna river into two sections, of which the western is the larger and much the finer for farming purposes. The river farms contain considerable bottom land, but the hills to the east are of little value except as timber-land. To the west there are several creek valleys, containing many fine farms. The hills rise from 600 to 800 feet above the river and their soil is chiefly of a slaty loam, underlaid in many places by hardpan.

The town of Windsor was first called Oquaga, and was originally the site of a part of the Five Nations, or confederation of Indians sometimes called the Iroquois, who had a village near "Dutchtown," or Oquaga, about two miles north of Windsor village, and probably another where the fair-ground is now located, as numerous Indian trinkets and a skeleton were exhumed in the grading the race track. The white settlers found in addition to the above mentioned relics, an Indian apple orchard in bearing condition at Oquaga. The first white settlement was made in 1786. John Doolittle came in March of that year and settled in what is now the town of Colesville near the village of Oquaga. Here his son, David Doolittle, the first white child born in the Susquehanna valley, was born in 1789. Among the settlers who came about this time were John and Jacob Springstein, Capt. Nathan Knox, William Moore, Edward Russell, Asa Judd, Nathan Lane, Judge George Harper, whose son was shot while passing through the "beech woods" by one, Treadwell, who was afterwards executed for the crime at Montrose, Pa. David Hotchkiss and his sons, Amraphel and Cyrus, arrived in 1788 or 1789, settling on land now owned by the heirs of the late Mrs. F. S. Smith, in the south part of the village, at the corner of Randolph street. Josiah Stowe was also an early settler.

Mr. Hotchkiss purchased some lands of Aaron Burr for \$1,000, giving a note due in one year, but Burr had fled to Europe and the note was outlawed before it was ever heard of. Mr. Hotchkiss asked his sons if he should pay it; they said no, but he nevertheless went on and paid the note.

John Garnsey took a patent of 1,000 acres on the west side of the river, this he left to his sons, but it all passed from his descendants. Following him was Joel Guernsey who took a tract

near Lester, where his daughters, Fanny Penelope (deceased) and Polly P. resided. Samuel Stow settled in Windsor in 1793, and Major Josiah Stowe settled about the same time on the Indian Orchard.

By the year 1894 the river had several settlers scattered along its banks and among other things was a large crop of pumpkins. The river rose very rapidly in the fall and carried away many of these, which gave rise to the expression "Pumpkin Freshet." This season so many of the crops were destroyed that it proved a hard winter for the people and many became almost destitute.

Frederick Goodell came and settled above Windsor in 1787. Eleven years later he moved to Randolph, (now Flowers) where his son, Rev. Ezekiel Goodell, lived so long. S. A. Bell now owns this place and has kept a small grocery there.

Patty Knox, the first white girl, and probably the first white child born within the present limits of the town, was born in April, 1788. She was the grandmother of J. M. Chaffee, and an aunt of Mr. George Knox and A. D. Hoadley, of this town.

Among other early settlers we would mention especially Paul Atwell, an old revolutionary soldier, who located on the east side of the river; Capt. James Knox, an officer of the revolution, who came as early as 1787, locating where ex-supervisor Milton Knox so long resided; Stephen Weeks, who settled on the Windsor road near the western part of the town; Leverett Russell, who built a mill at Tuscarora; the Springsteins, who settled in the northern part of the town; Jonathan Beecher, who located on the Randolph road; Jasper Edwards, who settled in Tuscarora about 1794. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and many of his descendants still live in that locality. Roswell Higley, who settled in Higley Hollow. Ezra Barton, who located at Bartonville or Edson, around which many of his descendants now live. He was grandfather of Adna Barton. Lemam Mason, another revolutionary soldier, came about 1800, locating in the north part of the town. Elias Whitmore, one of the chief founders of Windsor village, and the father-in-law of George Dusenbury, came here at an early date. Elmore Russell, a revolutionary veteran, located two miles above the village. Eri Kent, Sr., father of Eri and Useba Kent; Allen Andrews, who settled on the Randolph road; Daniel Blatchley, who located in the west of the town; also John Dusenbury, who settled early in the village.

Having thus mentioned a few prominent early settlers, we would call attention to some of the internal improvements. At first, as in all other new countries, the cutting and marketing of timber was a great industry, and saw mills sprang up all over the town. Grist mills soon were in operation, the first one in the town being built by Amraphael Hotchkiss in the village, and a much better one at Tuscarora built by Nathan Lane. In 1824 Amraphael Hotchkiss erected the present Windsor mill, containing two runs of stones. At one time a carding mill was operated in the Guernsey mill adjoining the grist mill.

The Windsor Bridge Company was incorporated in 1823, issuing 240 shares of stock at \$25.00 per share. Three bridges have been built across the river at this place, the last having been erected in 1878 at a cost of \$20,000.



TRINITY CHURCH, (EPISCOPAL), Cor. MAIN AND OAK STS., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Church now in process of erection; estimated cost about \$125,000.  
 Photograph from architect's plan. Rev. J. H. LaRoche, rector.

The first organization of the Episcopal Society in Binghamton was in 1810. Rev. Daniel Nash was chairman. This was dissolved and a new organization made six years later with Hon. Tracy Robinson as chairman. In 1818 a church was erected, which four years later was sold to the Methodists, and a new church built which stood till the present stone structure on Washington street was built in 1854. The church could be built at that time very cheap; it cost only about \$35,000, but at present the church property at that place is valued at more than double that amount.

The home of the Good Shepherd, on Conklin avenue, was organized as a second church under the directions of the Society of Mercy of Christ Church. Rev. S. D. Day is the rector of the church of Good Shepherd and Rev. R. G. Quennell rector of Christ Church.



**FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FRONT AND MAIN STREETS, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**

The First Congregational Society was organized in 1836 by Rev. John Starkweather. At that time nineteen persons entered in covenant as members. The society grew from the first so that in about one year the old Academy of Music was used as a church. From time to time this building was enlarged and repaired until 1863, when it was sold. A chapel was erected in that year, and the church which was then very weak again became prosperous. In 1869 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of nearly \$60,000. A new chapel was built and the church enlarged in 1884 at a cost of \$25,000. Rev. Willard B. Thorp is the present pastor. The trustees are Joseph P. Noyes, J. W. Sturtevant, Israel T. Deyo, J. E. Rogers, H. A. Goff, J. S. Corbett and W. H. Parsons.

The Plymouth Congregational Church is located at the corner of Oak and Lydia streets. Rev. W. H. Kephart is the pastor.

The Shaker Community built a large saw mill east of the river of which Mr. Levi Shaw is the proprietor, and which employs about twenty-five men and furnishes a market for much lumber.

The N. Y., L. E. & W. railroad runs through the south-east portion of the town, but has no station within the township limits. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s railroad runs up the east side of the river, with stations at Windsor and East Windsor. There is a stage line between Windsor and Binghamton, passing through West Windsor.

*Windsor* is the only village of importance in the town, and is situated on the west bank of the Susquehanna river. It contains nearly 1,000 inhabitants. At first the post-office was situated at Old Oquaga. The office has recently through the strenuous efforts of Mr. VanOrsdale become a presidential office. Previous to Mr. VanOrsdale, J. S. Chase was postmaster, succeeding J. M. Chaffee. Elias Whitmore was instrumental in changing the town from Oquaga to Windsor, which happened about 1830. At the time of the change there were three stores and a blacksmith shop at Oquaga.

In 1831 George Dusenbury opened a store in Windsor which is still running, having been in the possession of that family until recently. James R. Belden opened a store soon after and continued in business for about thirty years, when his store with several others was burned. I. A. Tompkins commenced his boot and shoe business over thirty years ago, and it is now carried on by his son, Maurice A. Tompkins. J. M. Chaffee commenced a general mercantile business some years later, but was burned out. He has since been postmaster and a justice of the peace. J. E. Bennett started a general mercantile business in 1863, has been several times burned out, the last time during the great fire of 1894. W. L. Judd commenced a grocery business about ten years ago and is still doing a thriving business.

The principal manufacturing industry is that of whips. Mr. A. W. Coburn began the business in 1873, which is now carried on by Goodenough & Randall. They turn out about \$50,000 worth of goods annually. The Comstock Whip Co. also did a large business for several years. The Shaker mill has been alluded to. J. W. Rider is the proprietor of the grist mill and being an expert miller does a thriving business. Mrs. T. S. Beebe is working up a good trade in flowers, and Ira Flint is pushing along a trade in seeds. There are two hotels, a bakery, and a newspaper, the *Standard*, founded by Charles E. Babcock and now owned by W. D. Osgood. Windsor has two lawyers, Wm. Wheeler and H. S. Williams; and several physicians including Dr. I. C. Edson who has been a member of assembly for two terms, Dr. A. B. Stillson who at the time of his death had a large and lucrative practice, and Dr. N. M. Smith who has recently removed to New York city.

The Presbyterian church was organized in 1793, and in 1800 a meeting-house was built. A new church was erected in 1826, and in 1840 the church divided, but uniting is now in a prosperous condition. At the time of the division a new church was built which was afterwards sold to the Baptists and is now owned by the Free Methodists, who purchased it for \$1,000. The

Methodists have a strong society and a commodious church. The Episcopal society was organized in 1842 and a church edifice erected in 1864 and a parsonage in 1870.

The old academy was opened in 1836, as a select school, by Nathaniel Summer. Later the "old academy" building was erected, which has since been replaced by the present brick structure, one of the finest school buildings in the state.

*West Windsor*, or Stillson's Hollow, is in the north-western part of the town. A post-office was established here in 1871. A grocery was opened by C. A. Rider, who has been the post-master for the greater portion of the time. A cheese factory was built in 1878 at a cost of \$950. This place has two churches, a Baptist and a Christian.

*Lester*, Randolph Centre, or Gregg's Corners, is west of the center of the town. It has two churches and a cheese factory. This place was first called Gregg's Corners from Alvin Gregg, an early settler who lived at the four corners of the roads. Joseph Brown was a prominent early settler who lived where S. P. Brown now resides. B. H. Larrabee, a prominent citizen of the town, resides above the corners. L. M. Judd is the post-master.

*Flowers* is two miles south-east of Lester, and about four and one-half miles from Windsor. This place was so named from the seed gardens of J. J. Bell, which were located at that point. Mr. Bell now owns upwards of 300 acres here, and sends trees and seeds to all parts of the world. The post-office here has only been established about ten years, yet it ranked second in the county in amount of mail sent out at some seasons of the year, previous to the removal of J. J. Bell's seed business to the city of Binghamton. The office has lately been discontinued. A union church is located at Flowers.

*Edson*, or Bartonville, is two miles south-east of Flowers. The post-office at this place has been established a few years. O. S. Barton is the present post-master. There is a Grange hall and store here, with over fifty active members of the order residing in the locality. O. S. Barton is the present Worthy Master. A. B. Barton has a blacksmith and general repair shop, and Lewis Stannard owns a cider mill and is a justice of the peace.

*East Windsor* is in the north-eastern part of the town and is a station on the D. & H. Ry. The post-office was established in 1872.

*Tuscarora* is two miles south of Windsor, and derives its name from the Indian tribe of that name. A tannery was at one time located here, but there is now little of importance save a saw mill and two stores.

*Cascade Valley* is only a post-office on the line of the Erie railroad, in the south-eastern part of the town.

## History of the Town of Sanford.

Sanford was formed from part of the town of Windsor in 1821, and includes all the territory in the county west of the towns of Windsor and Colesville. Its surface is rugged and



RESIDENCE OF NELSON CRANE, SANFORD, N. Y.

Pleasantly situated in the fertile valley of the Oquaga creek, about six miles from Deposit, Mr. Crane has a model home. A substantial and commodious house, large and modern stables and other farm buildings, a well-kept lawn, long rows of stately maples providing plenty of shade, and the broad acres of well-tilled meadow land, all mark the home of an intelligent and progressive farmer.

Nelson Crane, one of the most respected and prosperous farmers of Sanford, is the only surviving descendant of Simeon Crane, a veteran of the war of 1812 who came to this county in 1844, settling on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch. Nelson Crane was born in Delaware county in 1828. He received a good education in his early life, and fitted himself for a surveyor. Mr. Crane is one of the best known men in the county, having represented his town in the board of supervisors for several terms, and held other positions of honor and trust.

mountainous and the declivities of most of the hills steep. The highest point in the town is some 1,688 feet above the sea level. The town is divided by the Oquaga creek, which flows twelve miles within its limits.

The soil is mostly fertile, but owing to the difficulty with which it is tilled it is better adapted to grazing purposes, and dairying forms the chief interest of the town. The hills and valleys of the town at the time of its settlement were heavily timbered, and for many years the bark and lumber industry was vigorously prosecuted, the greater portion being sent down the Delaware river in rafts.

The first settlement in the town was made by William McClure, who came on horseback and settled about five miles west of Deposit at what is now called McClure Settlement. He built a log cabin which he called "Castle William." At one time while Mr. McClure was engaged in surveying, with no companion but his dog, he was stricken with fever and would probably have died had it not been for the faithful dog. With almost human wisdom the animal went to "Cookhouse," (Deposit) and by signs made a trader by the name of Hyuback understand that something was wrong.

Nathan Dean, who was born at Taunton, Mass., in 1755, and served as an officer in the revolutionary war, first came to Kortright, Delaware county, in 1790. About a year later he embarked on the Delaware and floating down the river landed at "Cookhouse," about half a mile above the present covered bridge. Here he built and occupied a log house, but afterwards built on the old Dean farm, which contained some 400 acres. During their first year at Deposit, he built a saw mill on the site now occupied by the Oquaga mills, in later years by the old John Peters grist mill, afterwards called the Sheldon mill, and later owned by Whitaker & Austin, and others, and operated by the Deposit Milling Co. at the present date. The mill dam at this site was partially swept away during the flood of 1814. In later years after many of the hills along the Oquaga creek had been stripped of their timber, the supply of water began to fail during the summer months, and Whitaker & Austin conceived a plan of building a dam at the outlet of Fly pond and using the water thus stored as required, but it was not a success. With this mill Dean sawed out the lumber for a new house, a slow and laborious process as the mill had to be "gigged back" by hand, not being rigged to do so by power. Meanwhile Dean had also built a barn and other buildings, and had cleared some eighty acres of land during the first five years of his life at Deposit. The mill was partially burned in 1792, but was at once repaired and a grist mill built by its side in 1794. In recent years the failing water power has been supplemented by steam and the saw mill having disappeared the present owner do an immense business in flour, feed and grain.

The first store in the town was opened in 1796 in Nathan Dean's house by Benjamin and Jeter Gardner, who brought a stock of eight sleigh loads of goods up the Delaware river on the ice from New York city.

Squire Whitaker came to "Cookhouse" in 1787, and raised a family of four sons and three daughters. The first Whitaker home was a very primitive affair, being made by leaning poles

against the upturned roots of a tree. In this shanty occurred the first wedding in the town.

Among other early settlers were Jonas Underwood, who came to Sanford in 1800; Silas Seward, a revolutionary soldier who settled on the road to Windsor; David Hempstead, who located west of Seward; John Radeker, who built Dean's mill; Alfred Corwin, who settled at Gulf Summit; Seth Hall, the father of the late Joel Hall, who located between McClure Settlement and Gulf Summit; James Aplington, who settled at Creek Settlement; John Pinney, locating at Sanford, and Leman Philly at North Sanford; Nathaniel Blakesley, who settled just west of Deposit; Major Gilbert, who located at Hale's Eddy and was afterwards a member of assembly.

The first town meeting was held at the house of William McClure in 1822. Mr. McClure was elected supervisor, Joshua Dean town clerk, James P. Aplington, Nathan L. Dean and William McClure assessors, Nathan L. Dean, Alexander Butler and William McClure, Jr., commissioners of highways, John Peters and James P. Aplington overseers of the poor, William McClure, Nathan Dean and Alexander Butler school commissioners, Jacob Edick constable and collector, Daniel Evans, Gershon Loomis and Michael Childs inspectors of common schools, John Pinney, Eli King and Nathan Austin fence viewers.

The first school house was built near the present depot at Deposit on the Dean farm, in 1816. Previous to this Hugh Compton had opened a select school in Hulee's barn. The town was soon well supplied with educational advantages, equal to those in any other portion of the state.

The Deposit Union Agricultural Society was organized in 1877 and held annual fairs until 1895. It was very successful throughout its early history. The society embraced six of the surrounding towns.

*Deposit* is the only place of importance in the town, and is situated at the confluence of the Delaware river and the Oquaga creek, and has a population of about 2,000. In its early history Deposit was called "Cookhouse," from an old Indian shanty which stood there and was used as a camp first by the various Indian fishing parties and later by early white settlers. The village was called Deposit from the large quantities of lumber drawn there from the surrounding towns during the winter and deposited upon the banks of the Delaware to be sent down the river in rafts during the spring freshets.

The village of Deposit is divided by the county line, the eastern part being in the town of Deposit, Delaware county, and the western part in Sanford, Broome county. During the early years of Deposit the principal portion of the village was in Delaware county, the western end being known as "Deansville." On the completion of the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., nearly fifty years ago, Deansville began to take the precedence, and at the present time the business center is in Broome county. Deposit is an important station of the N. Y., L. E. & W. Ry., making large shipments of butter, milk, live stock and bluestone, an annual business of about \$200,000 being handled at this station.

The settlement of Nathan Dean has been alluded to. John Hulee came here in 1789 and Philip Pine and his two sons two years later.



LEON E. VATET, DEPOSIT, N. Y.

**T**HE dry goods trade of Deposit and vicinity seems to center largely at one store, which, from a small beginning a few years ago, has through the enterprise of one man prospered until it has probably secured the largest patronage in its own line of any house between Port Jervis and Binghamton. Such growth of a single enterprise is so rare, that we give space to a brief sketch of its proprietor.

LEON E. VATET was born in New York city Sept. 12, 1855. Since finishing his education he has devoted his entire life to the dry goods business, at first in New York city, where he was manager of a large house, and later engaging in business for himself at Hancock, N. Y. About four years ago he came to Deposit, and by persistent effort, coupled with honest dealing, square representations and low prices, has built up his present thriving business. Mr. Vatet is also joint proprietor with his brother of a large establishment at Muncie, Ind., and this enables him to buy in large quantities direct from manufacturers, doing away with the jobbers' profits, an advantage small dealers cannot enjoy. Mr. Vatet and his

brother purchase annually over \$200,000 worth of goods, not only buying direct at first cost, but securing a better class of goods than would be possible if they purchased the job lots discarded by the direct dealer and sold to the small retailer.

When commencing business at Deposit, Mr. Vatet determined to sell goods on their merits and never to allow misrepresentation. People will always patronize reliable merchants, while they shun the dealer who in any way takes advantage or misrepresents.

Mr. Vatet has always been prominent in public affairs and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the village. He is upon all occasions and in all places very social and courteous, standing high in the respect of his associates. He is a Mason of high degree, and a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum and the the Grangers. He has a very efficient corps of assistants in carrying out the details of his business, among whom are Mr. H. A. Butler, Mr. Hayes Mosher, Miss Minnie Merrill, Miss Marie Purtell and Miss Ida Vatet.

Other early pioneers of Deposit were the Burrows brothers, William Walker, Benjamin Hawley, Isaac Gillett, Gideon Wiest, Samuel Butler, Thaddeus Benedict, and other, the larger portion of whom settled in the Delaware county part of Deposit.

The village was incorporated in 1811, at which time there were but twelve houses west of the river. From this time until the building of the Erie railroad in 1845 there was but little growth or mercantile industry. A solitary store was owned by Benjamin and Jeter Gardner. Upon the completion of the railroad however, a wave of prosperity came to the village, and and many new business enterprises sprang up. W. L. Ford and John B. Perry formed a partnership and erected a fine store, doing a large general mercantile business for many years. A sketch of Mr. Ford is given on another page. S. R. Morehouse started a store in 1854, erecting the building now occupied by J. B. Studdert. From this time on it would be monotonous to mention the many who have been engaged in the different lines of mercantile business. We will briefly mention a few leaders.

**WICKWIRE & RUSSELL.**—This firm consists of Andrew E. Wickwire and Matthew C. Russell, and the business is under the personal supervision of A. S. Wickwire, ably assisted by Mr. James T. McGill. The firm was established in 1867, and by incessant energy coupled with square dealing has built up a large trade, now occupying a double store from basement to garret. They carry a full line of general hardware, stoves, farming tools, tin and woodenware, paints and oils, and also do a large coal and ice business. The firm not only has but deserves the patronage of the surrounding country. Another firm in the hardware business is A. P. Minor & Son, who own a fine block and have an extensive trade.

L. E. VATET, proprietor of the popular New York store, is an enterprising and successful dry goods merchant. A more extended sketch of Mr. Vatet is given elsewhere.

Edick & Mastin have a fine dry goods store, and do a prosperous business. C. M. Putnam & Son and William Loder are other dry goods dealers.

F. L. Weaver occupies the finest store in the village, carrying a large stock of clothing and boots and shoes. H. J. Adams handles boots and shoes exclusively; Barnum & Tiffany and L. J. Hallock are the principal grocers. The drug trade is well cared for at the commodious stores of C. K. Brown and S. D. Smith. There are several millinery stores, two bakeries, restaurants, etc. C. E. Vail & Co. do a large wholesale and retail business in wall paper, having at times as many as forty men in their employ. Walter Vail opened a jewelry store in 1875, and although entirely burned out a few years ago, has rebuilt and now carries a large and well-selected stock. A. J. Russell also has a jewelry store, and Robert Brown a large furniture and undertaking business.

Deposit is essentially a dairying town, and depends almost wholly upon the market furnished by the surrounding farming country, and in return is the shipping point for large quantities of butter, cheese and milk. In 1894 the New York Condensed Milk Co. located in Deposit and built a condensery at a cost of about \$250,000, with a capacity of handling 100,000 quarts of milk per day. A careful census was taken of the dairying in-

terest within a radius of ten miles, and it was found that nearly 10,000 cows were then being kept which number could easily be doubled. It is the intention of the N. Y. Condensed Milk Co. to develop this interest to its highest degree, and the future prosperity of Deposit will doubtless be greatly enhanced thereby. The company's factory at this place is a model of neatness. The milk is received, carefully tested and weighed into bright copper reservoirs, from whence it is piped into the huge mixing vats. Here the milk is heated and mixed with a large per cent. of sugar, as many as twenty-five to thirty barrels being used daily. From the mixing room the milk is pumped to the big vacuum pans where it is condensed to the consistency of thick cream. After being cooled to a proper degree, the condensed milk is sealed in air-tight tin cans, each holding one pound, which only needs the addition of the proper amount of water to make five quarts of rich and pure milk. In another department of the factory fifty employes are kept busy manufacturing the tin cans, and in another the cans are packed for shipment to all parts of the world.

The Deposit Manufacturing Co. turn out annually 50,000 hand-sleds, and give steady employment to twenty people. The Deposit Iron Co. manufacturers of gray and malleable iron, has recently increased its capital stock and doubled the capacity of its plant. This concern is under the management of E. P. Halpin, and has an annual out-put of from \$20,000 to \$25,000. In 1893, through the efforts of the Deposit Board of Trade, a bonus of \$3,000 was raised to secure the location of a pearl button factory. The factory was built and put in operation, but has done but a light business. J. Q. Clark's steam mill, and sash and blind factory, John Keays' cigar manufactory, the Deposit Marble and Granite Works, and the Oquaga Cycle Co. complete the list of principal manufactories.

The Deposit Water Co. was organized in 1884. The village had suffered from several disastrous fires, and after much agitation this company was organized to provide a system of protection. The first plan was to secure a supply from artesian wells, but this was found impracticable; Oquaga Lake was next considered and abandoned, and the Butler brook was finally utilized, furnishing a gravity system, with a pressure at the hydrants of 75 pounds per square inch.

The Deposit Electric Light Co., organized some five years ago, furnishes light for the streets, public buildings, business places and many private residences. The Deposit Telephone Co. has over one hundred instruments in use on a local circuit.

Deposit has six churches, all in a prosperous condition. The Methodist church was organized in 1830, and a building erected in that year at a cost of \$900. The present edifice was erected in 1872, at an expense of \$15,000. The church has a membership of about 250 and a Sunday-school attendance of 261. Rev. Arthur Jamieson is the present pastor. The Baptist was the first church in Deposit. It was organized in 1812. The first deacons were Stephen Stiles and James Aplington. In 1826 a church was built, which was burned in 1852. The second building was blown down while undergoing repairs in 1856. The following year a third church was built and stood for ten years when for a second time the society was made homeless by fire.



The present substantial brick edifice was erected in 1881 at a cost of \$10,000. There is a present membership of 376 under the care of Rev. C. L. Percy as pastor. The Sunday-school has 160 members; G. C. Valentine is the superintendent. The Presbyterian society was formed and the first church built in 1818; at two periods in its existence it has been under the control of the Congregationalists. The present brick edifice was erected in 1879. Rev. G. A. Liggett is the pastor. Christ Church (Episcopal) was organized in 1860 with twenty-nine members. They have just completed one of the handsomest stone churches in this section of the state. Rev. F. S. Fisher is the present efficient rector. St. Joseph's Church (Roman Catholic) was established in 1848 by Father Hourigan of Binghamton. A church was built at a first cost of about \$1,500, but recent alterations and improvements and the building of a parochial residence has brought the value of the church property up to about \$7,000. The church has about 400 members. Rev. Father W. W. Pouch is in charge of the parish, which also includes the church at Kirkwood Centre. The A. M. E. Zion Church has been a great help to the colored people of the village. They occupy the old Methodist church on lower Front street.

Three hotels provide accommodations for the public at Deposit; the village has an efficient fire department, consisting of two hose companies and a hook and ladder company.

The Deposit Union Academy provides first-class educational facilities for the village, and ranks high as compared with many other schools. A corps of fourteen teachers is employed and the average attendance is nearly 400. Banking facilities are furnished by the Deposit National Bank, centrally located in a handsome brick block recently erected at a cost of over \$20,000. C. J. Knapp of Binghamton is president of the bank, and C. P. Knapp cashier. Its conservative and sound management has made it one of the solidest banks of the state.

The legal profession is represented by the well known firm of More & Scott, which has been recently dissolved; by Charles T. Alverson, the present postmaster, a man whose integrity and professional honor has secured many friends; and by Alonzo Mulford, who has a large clientage.

Among the physicians are Dr. Oliver T. Bundy, whose father was for years the respected family physician of many Deposit people. Dr. Bundy is a prominent member of the G. A. R., is a coroner of Delaware County, has served several years as president of the village, and is prominent in many societies and in the affairs of the village. It was largely through his efforts that the handsome soldiers' monument was secured and erected. Dr. B. E. Radaker, a descendant of one of the early settlers of Deposit, has followed his profession for twenty-five years at Deposit. Dr. H. W. Wilcox, although the youngest of Deposit's physicians, is rapidly pushing to the front. Dr. J. W. Elliot is another physician, well-known all over the county, and with a large practice.

Deposit has many prosperous secret societies, among which are the F. & A. M., K. of P., I. O. O. F., Red Men, G. A. R. and others. It has an aggressive Board of Trade; a band, organized twenty-five years ago, which has secured a high reputation, and several other social and business organizations.

There are five stage routes connecting Deposit with all the surrounding towns for which it is the shipping point.

Two newspapers are published at Deposit; the *Courier* and the *Journal*. The *Courier* was founded in 1848 by M. R. Hulce, and is now owned by C. N. Stow. The *Journal* was started in 1886 and after having passed through several hands is now published by W. L. Hough.

Soon after the completion of the Erie railroad, Alvin Devereaux (1848) located a tannery about one mile below Deposit on the west bank of the Delaware river. For nearly forty years this establishment gave employment to a large number of men and had an annual output of 40,000 sides of leather, or 20,000 hides. In recent years since the local supply of bark has been exhausted the tannery has been abandoned. Mr. Devereaux has been very prominent in public affairs, having served as a supervisor, and held other offices.

*McClure Settlement*, so called from its pioneer, William McClure, is a small station on the Erie railroad five miles west of Deposit. The post-office was established here in 1865 with Charles Hewitt the first post-master. The principal industry of the place is an acid and wood alcohol manufactory. V. P. Mace is the present post-master and the proprietor of a general store. There is one church here, belonging to the Methodists, of which Rev. J. H. Taylor is the pastor.

*Gulf Summit* is a station on the Erie road in the western part of the town, eight miles from Deposit, and on the summit between the Delaware and Susquehanna valleys. Here the Erie railroad after leaving the Delaware at Deposit and climbing a heavy grade, passes through a deep cut and descends to Susquehanna. The hamlet has two stores, a creamery, a large acid factory, and is a shipping point for several stone quarries. George S. Williams runs a general store, and is a justice of the peace. S. E. Hempstead has been post-master since 1894.

*Sanford*, or Creek Settlement, is a small hamlet situated in about the center of the township, on the Afton stage route seven miles from Deposit. It is a farming community; George V. Flagler conducts the only store and is the post-master.

*North Sanford* is located in the north-eastern part of the town, ten miles from Deposit, and in the midst of a rich farming country. It has one thriving general store, owned by Broad & Hamlin, two enterprising young men. The Baptist and Methodist societies each have a pretty church. Rev. B. F. Larrabee is the efficient pastor of the Methodist church. There are two large creameries and cheese factories here.

*Oquaga Lake*, a post-office three miles south of Deposit, is a popular summer resort. Oquaga Lake is a beautiful sheet of water of three hundred acres, wonderfully situated on the top of a mountain two thousand feet above the tide water, and surrounded by perfect woods of beach, maple and pine, descending gently to the indented shore. It is here during the summer season, that you may see boats and barges floating silent as shadows, and as if suspended in the air so clear the Lake is. There are several summer hotels, and many private cottages, all well-filled during the summer months with seekers after rest and recreation.



**OQUAGA LAKE FARM, OQUAGA LAKE, N. Y., E. J. SCOTT, PROP'R.**

OQUAGA LAKE FARM HOUSE is five hundred feet from Oquaga Lake, and two thousand feet above the level of the sea. The nearest depot is Deposit, N. Y., on the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. If you intend spending the summer in the country, no better place can be found. Here nature will offer you comfort of mind and body; pure water, invigorating air, cool nights no mosquitoes, hay fever nor malaria. Delightful drives about the country, fishing trips on the Lake or to the Delaware river, two and one-half miles distant, well stocked with bass and pickerel, or up and down the stream far and near, afford plenty of recreation.



**BEVIER STREET SCHOOL NO. 11.  
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**

The Bevier street school is located on Bevier street near Chenango street. The district is bounded on the north and east by the city limits; on the south by a line at the intersection of State and Chenango streets, said line being continued east to the S., B. & N. Y. railroad, and west to the Chenango river; on the west by the Chenango river. Grades 1st to 7th inclusive.

TEACHERS FOR THE YEAR, 1895-'96.—Mr. George R. Winslow, principal; Miss Marie L. Heitzmann, Miss Ella M. Bailey, Miss Emily A. Furlong, Miss Anna Bingener, Miss Florence I. Lewis, Miss Ida B. Weaver, Miss Cora McIntosh, Mrs. Cora Weisheimer, kindergartner.



SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY HOME IN 1895.

The number of children cared for during the two years ending May 31st, 1895, is 295; admitted during the time, 164; discharged to parents or guardians on order of Superintendents of the Poor, 62; removed by Superintendents, 4; died, 1; taken to other institutions, 11; placed in private homes, 70.

For the seventeen years ending May 31st, 1895, 1510 children were received and cared for, 696 were placed in private homes, 435 were returned to parents or guardians, 116 were removed by Superintendents of the Poor, 90 were taken to other institutions, 12 ran away and 14 have died.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—J. P. Noyes, president; J. S. Wells, vice-president; A. C. Matthews, treasurer; C. A. Wilkinson, secretary; Dr. J. G. Orton, Robert J. Bates, Wm. H. Stilwell, W. J. Welsh, Hon. Geo. Sherwood, N. W. Edson, superintendent.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT MANAGERS.—Mrs. C. D. Middlebrook, president; Mrs. Geo. M. Harris and Miss Mary Lockwood, vice-presidents; Mrs. L. D. Farnham, treasurer; Mrs. C. C. Eastman, recording secretary; Mrs. R. R. Griswold, corresponding secretary.



CHRIST CHURCH, WASHINGTON STREET, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

# HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Had the reader been wending his way through the forests which at the close of the eighteenth century covered the tract of country surrounding the confluence of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers, he would have found a road coming down the Susquehanna through the massive pines and near the corner of Court and Liberty streets a fork, one road running west or north of west, and crossing the Chenango below Noyes Island, the other following almost the present course of Court street and crossing at a ferry only a little below the present Court street bridge. Another road came down the Chenango, while near Port Dickinson the old Catskill road came over the mountain and joined the river road. Just below the corner stood the old Sawtelle tavern. Below this tavern or opposite the point where Prospect hill projects toward the river, was the place noted as being the spot where the 1786 Indian treaty was made.

Imagine yourself coming down on the west side of the Chenango; when you reach the opening just north of Prospect hill, you come upon the village of "Chenango Point" or ancient Binghamton, which at that time consisted of about five houses, built in the primitive style of the early settlers. The road came through this village and swinging at the foot of Mt. Prospect wound its way through the forests to Owego. At the south-east point of the hill near the present inn where the road branched for the west, another branch kept its course down the Chenango to meet the roads coming from the east and crossing the river, passing these roads, it kept its course around the Susquehanna through the dense pine forests and soon joined the road which kept along the base of the hill. Such was primitive Binghamton long known as Chenango Point; Great Bend, Owego and Newton (Elmira) were of even more importance at this date.

The history of Binghamton at its present site begins with the interesting story of the "twin elms." Gen. Joshua Whitney on his return from a few days' absence, found "the boys" congregated at Keeler's hotel, and he was asked for the news. The General said: "I have found that a new bridge is to be built across the Susquehanna, and I know the exact spot. Now boys, you had better stop clearing here, for the town will be built where that bridge crosses. They agreed with this opinion, and accordingly several embarked the next day in their boats, and

with their axes, landed near where the east end of Court street bridge now is, and commenced chopping. They had moored their boat by an elm tree on the east bank of the river. At night they discovered that on the opposite bank and directly across stood another elm, a counterpart of the first, and it was suggested that these two trees be called the "twin elms." The new location had many advantages over the first. It was wholly in Bingham's patent, while the old site was divided by the patent line. It also afforded much better opportunities for expansion, and was on the line of the great thoroughfare between Kingston and Elmira. Gen. Whitney was instrumental in thus changing the site of the settlement, as he saw at a glance the advantages to be gained. He was also acting as an agent for Mr. Bingham, and consequently was anxious to have the settlement made on the Bingham patent. To accomplish his desire he donated considerable land and assisted in moving buildings to the new site.

The oldest house on the new site was a log structure erected in 1788 by Nathaniel Delano, who was a blacksmith by trade. After Mr. Delano left, his cabin was occupied by a Rev. Mr. Camp.

Returning to the old village, we find in the cluster of houses that lined the road, the tavern of Lewis Keller, the residences of Col. Isaac Sayres a great-uncle of Mr. Keller, who had been a captain in the navy during the French war; a printing office and newspaper, conducted by Daniel Cenzer, who afterwards went to the western part of the state and became very prominent in politics; two doctors, Forbes and Bartholomew; a distillery, and two merchants. Judge McKinney began as a merchant there.

Such was the early settlement of "Chenango Point," which has seemingly sank into insignificance in the sight of its great child, Binghamton.

Binghamton is beautifully situated in the charming valleys of the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, and covers the country surrounding their confluence. The city is now linked together by five free bridges, and a net-work of electric railroads affords quick and ample accommodations for rapid transit from one section of the city to another. These bridges vary in length from about 360 feet required to span the Chenango, to 700 feet,

the length of the lower Susquehanna bridge. This beautiful valley, said to be one of the prettiest in this country, is surrounded with rugged hills, which add much to its picturesque beauty. The primitive unevenness of the city's site has been to a great extent removed during years of grading, as may be seen by the present gentle elevation occupied by the county buildings, which was once a steep hill where the boys enjoyed the sport of coasting, and which is said to have been at least twenty-five feet above the present Court street grade.

The timber in this section was mostly scrub oak and pine. The Indians had kept the underbrush down by repeatedly burning over the land, in order that they might more readily discover game at a distance. These frequent fires made the big boulders very conspicuous, and their whitened surfaces were by far the most prominent objects to be seen, while a few wild roses and a few other flowers aided in breaking the monotony. It was not long however before the ax of the settler had changed the scene, and even before the city had been thought of fifty acres or more had been cleared. The year 1800 witnessed the birth of a city. Surveys were made and lots laid out; a forest was to be changed into a city; the rumbling wheels of commerce were to sound where the Indian had lain in wait for the deer, and the nightly howl of the wolf had been so often heard. Such is progress. The massive mercantile houses and the palatial residences are but an onward step from the hunting ground in progressive America. We rear cities on our western plains in as it were a day. Binghamton is not like these, of a mushroom growth, but has had a healthy, vigorous and rapid rise, from a solid business foundation, which means that she will go still higher, that she will penetrate new fields in the manufacturing and commercial world, and that within her enlarging limits the workingman may rear for himself a home and be no longer a tenant. Such true progress can only come where factories can be favorably located, and the laborer receive a liberal recompense for his labor.

The early city consisted of two streets, Court and Water. The lots were laid out containing three-fourths of an acre, and were sold at an average price of about \$20 each. Mr. John G. Christopher was the first to secure a lot and build a house; this was erected in the autumn of 1800. Judge McKinney followed him by putting up a store on Water street, where he took as a partner, Gen. Whitney. McKinney also built a grain warehouse, but very little grain was raised to sell by the settlers. The valuable pine was still standing at that time. Gen. Whitney soon erected a residence, and Lewis Keller moved his tavern down from Chenango Point. The lawyers, James and Balthazar DeHart, came during the same year, (1801.) The enterprising blacksmith, John Yarrington, came and also built a house and shop. Mason Whiting bought a lot the same year on Water street; he was afterwards noted as a very able lawyer. John Townley, a practical carpenter, also settled on Water street during this same year.

The next year (1802) brought Daniel LeRoy, an eminent lawyer, who located on Court street. It will be noticed that at this early period Binghamton had a larger percentage of lawyers than at present, although as will be noticed under the head

of "Broome County Bar," she is well supplied in this direction at present. The courthouse, built in 1802, has already been alluded to.

One of the earliest manufactories was a pottery, established in 1802, by a Mr. Pratt. The same year a tailor named Wildman came into the place and followed his trade for a number of years. Selah Squires started as a hatter two years later. Samuel Smith, a tanner, was another early settler. About the year 1804 Zenas Pratt built a cabinet shop, and H. T. Shipman a painter and carpenter, settled here. These are a few of the early settlers who followed some special trade.

Other prominent settlers were Judge William Stuart, who came in 1803; Thomas Whitney in the same year; William Woodruff, who came about the same time and became county clerk and sheriff in later years; Hon. William Seymour, who came in 1803; Dr. Elihu Ely, in 1805; Christopher Eldredge, in 1806; Hon. John A. Collier, who came about 1809 and became so prominent in the county's history; Col. Oliver Ely and Dr. Tracy Robinson, who followed Mr. Collier; Col. Joseph Abbott; Maj. Augustus Morgan; Hon. Thomas G. Waterman; Ammi and J. T. Doubleday, who followed two or three years later; Gen. Julius Page who came in 1814; Hon. Hamilton Collier, in 1822; Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and Lewis Seymour in 1832; Peter Robinson, who came in 1815 as an usher in a select school, afterwards studied law with Thomas G. Waterman, was elected to the assembly and served as speaker of that body.

Another settlement sprang up, called Millville, at what is now the foot of Carroll street. This amounted to but little previous to 1842, when Eli Pratt and Luke Doolittle commenced a milling business there.

Some of the prominent business enterprises and merchants of an early date were: The old Broome County Bank, of which Myron Merrill was the first president. James McKinney and Mr. Powell, who commenced as merchants in 1808. Dr. Elihu Ely, who opened a drug store as early as 1805, opening a general store and real estate office soon after. Crosby & Blanchard, who had engaged in a general mercantile business for a short time previous to this. James and John Park commenced their mercantile career in 1806, and were located on the north-west corner of Court and Chenango streets. The same year Daniel Ely and Christopher Eldredge formed a partnership and started in business. Col. Oliver Ely was one of the most prominent merchants from 1810 to 1850. Dr. Tracy Robinson began a drug business in 1810, and two years later took into partnership Dr. Doubleday. Gen. Page and Richard Mather engaged in business about 1823. Brown & Bragg opened a large business in 1836. William Pratt was the first to open a general hardware store, the firm in later years becoming Pratt & Simpson. Thompson & Hawley began business in 1818, continuing about six years. Lewis Seymour, John and James McKinney formed a partnership in 1831. Mr. Seymour was the father of Lewis Seymour, Esq., and met his death by drowning in the Chenango river.

Charles McKinney was born in Binghamton in 1810, and was a very prominent citizen. He engaged in the coal and carriage business and afterwards forming a partnership with Sherman D. Phelps, controlled all the coal passing over the D., L. & W.

railroad going to Syracuse, and later, becoming associated with H. C. Albright, they handled all the D. & H. coal shipped over the roads running north. After the death of Judge Phelps, the two firms were merged into one. Phelps will be remembered as being mayor of the city for one term.

Charles Sanford and Levi Dimmick commenced mercantile business in 1828, later engaging in the real estate business.

Binghamton was incorporated as a village in 1834. The boundaries were at that time fixed and the city divided into five wards. The first ward included all the territory west of the Chenango river; the second included all east of the Chenango, south of the center of Court and west of the center of Collier street; the third ward included all north of Court street, east of the Chenango river and west of Chenango street; the fourth ward was made up of the portion of the village east of Chenango street and north of Court; the fifth ward included all the balance of the city. In pursuance of an act, the inhabitants of the village met in 1834, in their respective wards, and chose the following trustees: 1st ward, Samuel Peterson; 2nd, George Park; 3rd, Stephen Weed; 4th, William Seymour; 5th, William B. Doubleday. These trustees were to form a board for governing the village in everything appertaining to its peace, safety and improvement. At the first meeting of this board, the following officers of the village were chosen:

*President*,—Daniel S. Dickinson.

*Clerk*,—Erasmus D. Robinson.

*Attorney*,—Joseph H. Bosworth.

*Treasurer*,—Julius Paige.

*Police Constable and Collector*,—Joseph Bartlett.

A warden was appointed for each ward as follows: 1st ward, Myron Merrill; 2nd, George T. Ray; 3rd, Levi Dimmick; 4th, Cary Murdock; 5th, Isaac Leavenworth. At the same meeting a committee to draft resolutions for internal regulations was appointed. A resolution was also passed establishing two fire companies. The regulations passed at this time were amended at different times. In 1837 the part relating to highways and streets was materially changed, and in 1851 other changes were made.

Passing from this early history and tracing the development of the city, we find its history to be largely embodied in that of its public men, the manufacturing and business interests, the schools, churches and societies, hence we shall endeavor to treat these subjects in rotation.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A passing reference has been made to the Binghamton High School, (page 51) and to the Bevier Street School, (page 68.)

The Riverside Seminary was established in 1848 by a Miss Ingalls, who successfully conducted it for some twenty years as a boarding school for girls. In 1857 Miss Barton opened a seminary for young ladies in the Doubleday block on Hawley street which she maintained for about thirteen years. In 1861 Miss Susan Cook, an accomplished lady who was afterwards in the Parker Collegiate Institute, opened a school for young ladies

at the corner of Court and Liberty streets.

The Binghamton Female Academy was opened in 1842. A. J. Wilson was the first principal and Mrs. Wilson had charge of the female department. The Academy building was a three-story brick edifice, with a basement fitted up as a residence for the principal. The building stood on the site now occupied by the county clerk's office, and stood until 1867, having passed into the control of the Board of Education in 1861. The last principal was Prof. Rodman Lewis. The Susquehanna Seminary was established in 1854 by the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is an imposing brick structure four stories high, and 161 feet long, situated on an eminence in the western part of the city overlooking the surrounding country. The school became bankrupt after seven years, and the building stood vacant until 1867, when it was fitted up as an asylum for the blind, for which, however, it was never used. A Mr. Place conceived the idea of establishing an institution to be called Place College, but it was only an orphans' home. In 1871 it was transferred to the Griffith Mission. The seminary building was purchased in 1872 by Dean Smith, who started a college for young ladies, calling it Dean College. Mr. Smith was the principal, and labored hard to maintain his school in opposition to the public schools, but failed. He died in 1877, heavily involved, and his son-in-law, Rev. R. A. Patterson, took charge of the institution, managing it until 1880, when it was closed and soon became the property of the Catholics as St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, which is aided by the state. In the seventies Miss Lillian Craige opened the Binghamton Institute, located on Myrtle avenue, which she carried on successfully for several years.

The system of minor graded schools was created by an act of the legislature in 1861, and in compliance with that act a Board of Education was elected, consisting of the following gentlemen: Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Judge F. B. Loomis, Judge Horace S. Griswold, William Sprague, H. E. Pratt, W. S. Baird, Joel Fuller and Myron Merrill. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson was the first president of the board, and Prof. Cruttenden the first superintendent. The school buildings were all brick, with the exception of those at Millville and Brighamville, which were wooden structures. In September, 1861, 850 pupils were in attendance; in 1870, there were 2,097 pupils; in 1880 the number had increased to 3,000, and at the present time there are 6,414, with an average daily attendance of over 5,000. From 1861 to 1881 the total expense of maintaining the public schools of the city was \$731,276.42, of which \$131,000 was received from the state, and the balance raised by tax. During this period Binghamton ranked as the third city in the United States in the average attendance out of the total number of children of school age.

The following is a list of the Superintendents of Public Instruction in the city since the institution of the graded system:

David H. Cruttenden, 1861-61.

H. T. Funnell, 1865-66.

George T. Jackson, 1867.

Norman F. Wright, 1868-69.

George L. Farnham, 1870-75.

R. B. Clark, 1876.

O. B. Bruce, 1877.

M. L. Hawley, 1878-80.

J. H. Hoose, 1881.

M. W. Scott, (present incumbent) 1882-

The present graded public school system of the city is under the management of a Board of Education consisting of thirteen members, and the mayor, ex-officio. The members of the board for 1895-96 are: Mayor George E. Green; president, Julius E. Rogers; superintendent and secretary, Marcus W. Scott; Dr. Alfred J. Inloes, William G. Trowbridge, Albert H. Bixby, C. W. Smith, Robert V. Bogart, Walter I. Mosher, Homer B. Boss, Theodore B. Schenck, William M. Shapley, William H. Cannon, Dr. D. P. Bailey and Charles J. Cook. There are fourteen primary schools, one grammar and one high school. During the last fiscal year the sum of \$110,992.64 was expended for school purposes. The full course of instruction includes a series of twelve "grades," the first, second and third are in the primary department, the fourth, fifth and sixth are in the intermediate, the seventh and eighth in the grammar, and the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth in the high school where scholars are fitted to enter any of the leading colleges or universities of the United States.

The High School building, located on Main street, (see page 51) was built in 1871 at an expense of \$100,000, and is not surpassed by any one of its class in the state outside the city of New York. The number of pupils registered in 1895 was 510, with a faculty of sixteen teachers, under the charge of Principal Albert Leonard. \$12,559.75 was paid for teachers, and \$3,331.42 for other purposes, a total of \$16,991.27.

The Grammar School is located in a substantial brick building on Washington street, erected in 1880. The school has five teachers, Miss Nellie J. Allen, principal. The amount paid to teachers last year was \$2,580; miscellaneous expenses, \$945.20; a total of \$3,525.20. There were 178 pupils registered with an average daily attendance of 149. In this building is located the city School Library. This library was established in 1861 and is free to all residents of the city. It contains nearly 10,000 volumes, and is largely used by the public.

School No. 1 is on Oak street. Sixteen teachers are employed at a cost last year of \$6751.88, and a total expense of \$7,747.32. The number of pupils registered was 792; principal, Miss Fanny A. Morey.

School No. 2 is located in the Grammar School building on Washington street. It has a corps of five teachers, who were paid last year \$1,940.13. The number of pupils registered was 221. Miss Ruth E. Chamberlin is principal.

School No. 3, located on the south side of Robinson street, is one of the largest schools in the city. It has a staff of fourteen teachers, with Mr. H. L. Fowler as principal. The total expense of the school for 1895 was \$7,531.32, of which \$6,110.50 was paid to teachers. Number registered was 657.

School No. 4 is located on Pine street. It has thirteen teachers, who received last year \$5,936.25. The number registered was 575; principal, Mr. E. G. Lantman.

School No. 5 is located on Carroll street, has thirteen teachers at a cost of \$5,969.43, and a total expense of \$7,098.93. Number registered 557; principal, Mr. Herbert J. Jones.

School No. 6, located on New street, has 636 pupils registered. Fifteen teachers are employed with Miss R. A. Eldredge principal. Amount paid to teachers last year, \$5,978.30; total expense, \$7,015.87.

School No. 7 is located on Alfred street. It paid last year to ten teachers, \$4,348.93, and a total of \$5,296.39. It registered 380 pupils; Miss Emma J. Gaffney is the principal.

School No. 8, located on Helen street, had 85 pupils registered. Miss Ella Eldredge is principal. Amount paid to teachers, \$720; total expense, \$1,153.58.

School No. 9, located on Clinton street, has 226 pupils registered. It has five teachers, Miss Ella Follett, principal. Paid to teachers, \$2,202; total expense, \$2,837.89.



SCHOOL NO. 10, LAUREL AVENUE.

School No. 10 is located on Laurel avenue, has 546 pupils registered. It paid to their teachers last year, \$6,126.75; total expense, \$6,676.23. Mr. C. F. Norton is the principal.

School No. 11 is located on Beveir street (see page 68). It has nine teachers who received last year \$4,110.20; total expense, \$5,187.51. Number of pupils registered, 414; principal, Mr. George R. Winslow.

School No. 12 is located at Fairview. It has six teachers, Miss Nettie V. Clark, principal. Number of pupils registered, 238; amount paid to teachers, \$1,860; total expense, \$5,908.31.

School No. 13 is at Rossville. Number of teachers, two; number of pupils registered, 86; amount paid to teachers, \$700; total expense, \$897.73.

School No. 14 is located on Jervis street. It has nine teachers, who were last year paid \$3,073.50; with total expense of \$17,020.78, which included \$10,883 for a new building. Mrs. Sarah E. Burrows is the principal; number of pupils registered 300.



A SKETCH OF THE FOUNDER OF THE

# Riley Business College,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

[From the "Biographical Review of Broome County,".]

J. F. Riley, A. M., who occupies a foremost position among the educators of the city of Binghamton, N. Y., is the founder and principal of the Riley Business College, located on State street—an institution in which the most practical commercial training and complete education in stenography, typewriting, and a thorough English course can be obtained.

J. F. Riley was born at Owego, N. Y., September 7, 1860. So much stress is laid at present on the subject of lineage that a brief historical sketch of this family will be interesting to our readers.

His great-great-grandfather, Daniel Davis, was a captain in the English army, and was sent to Ireland with his regiment to assist in quelling the Rebellion of 1798, and being pleased with the country he sold his commission and settled on an estate near Ballymagovern, where he resided until his death. His family consisted of two daughters and a son, the latter of a delicate constitution. But despite his delicacy, the son Edward, lived to a good old age, and left a large family of sons and daughters. One of these daughters married William Taylor, who owned an estate in the vicinity, and from this union was born Mary Taylor, who became the grandmother of the subject of this sketch.

The Davis and Taylor families were all loyal subjects of England, the men of the former name serving with distinction under Wellington at Waterloo, and the grandfather Taylor being an official of the crown for several years in Ireland. They were highly respected and classed among the best people in England and Ireland. The great-great-grandfather O'Reilly was an ardent patriot of the Irish cause, and in the Rebellion of 1798 was opposed in combat to the very officer whose granddaughter afterwards eloped with his grandson, James O'Reilly.

Patrick Riley was born in Ireland and came to America while a young man. He was superintendent of construction on the Erie railway and resided in Owego, N. Y.

Professor Riley received his early education in the district schools and at the old Owego academy. At the death of his father, although then quite young, he started out for himself, first learning stenography at the Wyckoff Institution at Ithaca, N. Y. He soon became an adept in this art, and secured a position as official stenographer of the A., T. & S. F. Ry. He was sent west with the construction corps, his headquarters being at the different places where the department was stationed. Ever anxious for a higher education, he availed himself of the facilities afforded by the colleges of those places. Thus while at Emporia, Kas., he studied at the normal school; when in Las Vegas, N. M., attended the Jesuit College; at Santa Fe, the School of the Christian Brothers; and finally, at the College of Mines, City of Mexico, was graduated and received his degree of A. M.

In 1880 Professor Riley returned east and accepted a position in a Binghamton business college. After several months service as a

teacher, he was called to the famous Jesuit College of St. John's at Fordham, N. Y., where he was four years principal of the commercial department and teacher of stenography. His superior talent and ability attracted the attention of not only the professors of the institution, but also of the bishop and reverend clergymen of New York city; and he counts to-day among his warmest friends the leading men of his church in that city. In 1886 he once more returned to Binghamton and opened the business college which bears his name. His first location was at No. 76 Court street, but requiring more room he removed to the McNamara block, and after a short time there he established himself in the elegant rooms in the Westcott block on State street, where he occupies five thousand square feet of space, and has one of the best fitted commercial colleges in any part of the country. All the modern conveniences of steam heat, electric lights, elevator, good light and ventilation can be found here. Believing with Pope that

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;  
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring,"

the Professor allows no pupil to leave his college with a superficial knowledge of his different branches. What they learn they must know thoroughly and well or they get no certificate to aid in securing positions. He gives personal attention to all his classes, employing only such assistants as are absolutely necessary and whom he considers competent to give instruction. The majority of his graduates are natives of Binghamton, though he has hundreds of pupils from other places. The New York State and National Civil Service Commissions consider Professor Riley a model teacher, his scholars having passed every examination they have ever entered. In the different departments at Washington, in the New York State Civil Service, in New York city and Chicago and other cities, the pupils of the Riley Business College are to be found, and they point with pride to the thorough teaching there as the secret of the success they have met in their different positions. The typewriting department of the college has nineteen standard machines, which the students keep in constant use from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. A great deal of work is done for outside parties in the city and county, and for all this the student receives full compensation. In 1892 they wrote over 100,000 letters for the Binghamton Wagon Co., besides doing a vast amount of stenographic



J. F. RILEY, A. M.

work for many business firms.

*This college which is a marked exception to the unworthy concerns which are a blot and a shadow upon the field of commercial instruction, deserves to be commended for its genuine merit, trustworthiness, and its superiority as a high grade institution of learning.*

Professor Riley was married on October 15, 1887, to Miss Minnie B. Olds, of Binghamton, and one child, a son, has been born to them. Professor Riley has acted in the capacity of assistant examiner for the Civil Service Commission at various times. As a finished penman he has no superior—a fact which is admitted by all the business men of his city. In his large school each pupil finds him a personal friend as well as a teacher; and he evidences a father's interest in securing for them the best possible positions which does not end there, but also looks after their welfare even when they are beyond his care. Kind hearted, courteous and agreeable, Professor Riley is a thorough gentleman of the genuine type.

## The Lowell Business College.

**T**HIS institution has been identified with the history of Binghamton since the year 1859, at which time it was established by Daniel W. Lowell, from whom it takes its name. At the time mentioned Binghamton was a mere village, and a Business College was counted a considerable addition to the business interests of the town. But if it had been announced at the time that it was to grow into one of the best patronized and widely known school of the kind in the state; that it was to become almost as prominent a feature of the city as its surrounding hills, the idea would have been counted chimerical. The growth of the school was steady from the

tail and Commission business, etc., in which the pupils transact their business precisely as in the larger commercial world. In fact a training in this department is equivalent to an apprenticeship in all these lines of business, with the additional advantage of a positive knowledge that the forms and methods are of the best.

Young men whose experience in business has been gained solely in the "L. B. G." have in hundreds of instances taken responsible positions which they have filled with honor to themselves and credit to the institution.

Its stenography department is now an important feature of the school. Graham's Standard Phonography is taught by skilled instructors, and the department is well equipped with the best make of typewriters and everything necessary to produce competent stenographers and typewriters. Legal work of every variety, business



start, and after the war, had at one time upwards of 400 young men from different parts of this and surrounding states in attendance. Its course, at that time considered a thorough one, has been strengthened; new departments added, and the standard of the school as a business educator has been advanced, until now it is counted one of the most thorough and effective schools of its class.

The school has been under the management of the present principal and proprietor, J. E. Bloomer, for about fourteen years, and to his untiring efforts and ability as an instructor much of the fine prestige of the school is now due.

The Business Department of the school has many features peculiar to the Lowell Business College, among them the method of presenting business dealings to the student which is precisely the same form as is used in actual business life. The department contains a Bank, a Wholesale Office, Real Estate Office, Freight Office, Re-

correspondence as applied to every line of business, business forms and office work is presented to the pupils and a graduate of the stenography department of the Lowell College is taken without question as well-fitted for any kind of stenographic work.

The Telegraphy department is in charge of a competent telegrapher, whose experience in railroad and commercial telegraphy was gained by actual experience on many of the important telegraph lines in this and other states.

Business, Shorthand and Telegraphy make a strong combination for any school, and when they are conducted in the manner which has made this school famous are sure to bring the young men and women who have advantage of such a course of training, a successful career in business life.



NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHENANGO ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

## CHURCHES.

Binghamton has over thirty churches in which services are conducted. Sketches have already been made of several of these under the photographs of the same.

**METHODIST**—The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church is situated at the corner of Court and Centenary street. The society was formed in 1817 by Rev. Ebenezer Doolittle, and consisted of a class of five members with Joseph Manning as class leader. Services were first held at Mr. Manning's house, on Main street, and afterwards at the school house and at the court house until 1822 when the chapel bought of the Episcopal society was removed to the site presented through General Whitney. Binghamton became a separate charge in 1832, previous to which it was a station on a circuit charge.

In 1851 the Second society was formed, an offshoot from the Henry street church. They had their place of worship on the north-west corner of Court and Carroll streets. This church was built by dissenters from the church who called themselves Protestant Methodists, but the new church did not thrive. The building was repaired and used by the society until 1865, when the two churches were consolidated. At this time there were 399 members and Rev. D. W. Bristol, D. D., was the pastor. The society soon took measures to provide a suitable home and in 1866 the corner stone of the Centenary church was laid. The building was completed within two years, at a cost of about \$65,000, and later a parsonage was built, costing \$7,000. Rev. J. H. Race is the present pastor; salary, including house rent \$2,200.

The Tabernacle M. E. church is located on the corner of Main and Arthur streets. The church edifice is valued at \$65,000, and the parsonage at \$4,000. Rev. E. B. Olmstead is the present pastor, who is paid a salary of \$2,200.

High Street M. E. church is situated on Conklin avenue at the foot of High street. Rev. Truman F. Hall is the pastor; salary, including house rent, \$1,440.

Chenango Street M. E. church is situated on North Chenango street. The church and parsonage is valued at about \$5,000. The church has a membership of some 450; Rev. J. A. Faulkner is the pastor; salary, including house rent, \$1,180.

Clinton Street M. E. church is valued at \$4,000. Rev. J. W. Nicholson is the present pastor; salary, including rent, \$944.

Oak Street M. E. church is valued at \$3,500. Rev. W. R. Turner is pastor, salary, including house rent, \$821.

**BAPTIST CHURCHES.**—The Baptist society was founded in 1827 by John Congdon, and was re-organized in 1829. In 1831 a new church edifice was erected. The first rental of pews occurred in 1812, and from this time on the church was enlarged and repaired until the brick structure was erected in 1870, under the leadership of Rev. Lyman Wright. (See illustration of church and additional statistics on page 42.) Other Baptist churches in the city are:

Conklin Avenue, a pretty structure located at the corner of Conklin avenue and Homer street. Rev. Charles C. Mansfield is pastor; trustees, C. H. Lacy, Amasa Mann, Frank Church, Melville Lawrence, Walter Mosher, J. W. Lacy, Walter Campbell, Charles Bolt and W. P. Howard.

Memorial Baptist church, located at the corner of Main and Chestnut streets; Rev. Frank H. Cooper, pastor. The trustees are; Theo. A. White, A. H. Thompson, R. W. Bowen, W. F. Hulce, Charles Speh and W. S. Hotchkins.

Calvary Baptist church, at corner of Chenango and Truesdell streets, Rev. Stephen Hancock, pastor; trustees, G. E. Scudder, S. W. Guernsey, E. P. Merrill, W. A. Hamlin, R. Westervelt and E. A. Goodrich.

Park Avenue Baptist church, Rev. F. J. Johnson, pastor; trustees, A. B. Corby, Charles Bliss, S. J. Platt, M. T. Dewitt, A. J. Self and P. Conners.

**CONGREGATIONAL**—The First Congregational church was organized by Rev. John Starkweather in the old court house in 1836, with nineteen members. In 1837 they removed to the old academy of music, dedicating and occupying that building until 1853, when it was sold and the proceeds used to pay the debts of the society. The church barely survived, but hung resolutely together, holding meetings in the upper room of Job Congdon's marble shop. In 1863 the society erected a building on the site of their present church, holding meetings in Firemen's Hall during the process of construction. In 1869 the present edifice was built at a cost of \$57,000. Since that date several changes and additions have been made, and a chapel built in 1884, costing \$25,000, and the church property is now valued at about \$80,000. Rev. Willard Thorp is the present pastor.

Plymouth Congregational church is located at the corner of Oak and Lydia streets; Rev. W. H. Kephart is the pastor; the trustees are, H. Rorapaugh, J. W. Cary, Jesse Hillis, E. H. Sweet, Charles Gregory, Robert Heroy and W. W. Hinds.

**PRESBYTERIAN.**—The North Presbyterian church was organized in 1869. There had been a growing demand for more accommodations in the First Presbyterian church, and the north side field was selected for a new church. Fifty persons entered into fellowship of whom forty-one came from the First Presbyterian. Rev. C. P. Coit was the first pastor and his salary was \$1,400, he was succeeded in 1875 by the present pastor, Rev. John McVey.

The First Presbyterian church is a beautiful edifice situated on Chenango street near the centre of the city. It has recently undergone extensive repairs. Dr. Boardman was the well-known pastor of the church when the North Presbyterian society was formed. Rev. G. Parsons Nichols is the present pastor, and Rev. J. McLachlan assistant pastor.

West Presbyterian church is an offshoot of the First church and was organized in 1873 with 65 members. The beautiful brick church was completed in 1873 and cost about \$18,000. Rev. Samuel Dunham has served this church as pastor since its organization.

The Ross Memorial church is located on Corbett avenue; Rev. D. N. Grummon is the pastor; trustees, Ira B. Webster, G. N. Arnold and Andrew J. Smith.

Other Presbyterian churches are: Immanuel Chapel on Chenango street, Rev. J. McLachlan, pastor; Broad Avenue, Rev. Frederick Perkins, pastor; and Floral Avenue, Rev. R. C. Bryant, pastor.

**EPISCOPAL.**—Christ Church, to which reference has been

made on page 70, and the new Trinity Church, on page 60. are prosperous churches and their handsome edifices are the pride of the city.

**CATHOLIC.**—St. Patrick's Church, (see page 43.) In 1835 a Catholic family settled in Binghamton. Rev. Dr. Hurley had visited the place the year before to perform a marriage ceremony. Rev. Mr. Wainright preached here in 1835, and several influential families of the city assisted the Catholics in building their first church soon after, at a cost of about \$1,000. Rev. Father James F. Hourigan labored for many years with this church very successfully, and the church prospered under his care. The present edifice was built on LeRoy street at a cost of \$170,000. St. Joseph's Academy, which stands near by, has also been built at a cost of \$60,000. The present pastor is the Very Rev. Father John J. McDonald, assisted by Rev. Father Foy.

**COLORED CHURCHES.**—Zion's Church is located on Whitney street, and was organized in 1836 by Rev. Henry Johnson. In 1840 the first church was erected, which was rebuilt in 1874 at a cost of \$2,000. The present pastor is Rev. Charles A. Smith.

Bethel church was organized in 1838 by Rev. Charles Spicer and a church built in the same year. In 1842 the present building on Susquehanna street was erected at a cost of \$850. Rev. W. G. B. Coster is the pastor.

**OTHER CHURCHES.** There are two German churches in the city, Emanuel Church and Church of the Redeemer, (Lutheran) Emanuel church was organized in 1880 by Rev. Jacob Voseler with a membership of twenty-four. For a few years meetings were held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., but in 1885 the present pretty building on Front street was erected. Rev. H. Koch is the pastor. The Lutheran church is on Washington street; Rev. W. F. Bacher, pastor. The First Christian church is located on Clinton street. Rev. E. K. McCord is the pastor. The Free Methodist church is on Rutherford street, Rev. M. D. MacDougall is the pastor. The Church of the Messiah, (Universalist) on Exchange street. Rev. M. Yager, pastor; First Church of Christ, (Scientist,) and a Jewish synagogue complete the list.

---

### RAILROADS.

For the first twenty-five years after its settlement Binghamton's only means of communication with the outer world was by way of the old "turnpikes," or by boats down the Susquehanna river. In 1833 the first move was made towards building a canal from Binghamton up the Chenango valley and connecting with the Erie canal at Utica. This canal was begun in 1834 and completed in 1837, at a total expense of nearly two millions of dollars. The first boat reached Binghamton May 6, 1837, and the interests of the young city were greatly built up by the advent. During the first three years over twelve million feet of lumber had been shipped over it from Binghamton. The canal was extended in 1878 to Owego, but with the building of railroads the canal was abandoned in 1872.

In 1831 the New York and Erie Railroad Company was chartered and sixteen years later, after a varied experience of delay and partial abandonment, the road was completed from Piermont on the Hudson to Binghamton and finally in 1851 to

Dunkirk. The opening of the road so enlarged the commercial facilities of the city that the natural advantage of its situation begun to be more and more apparent, and other roads were projected.

A charter had been obtained for the Utica and Susquehanna Railroad as early as 1832, but the road was not completed until 1872. In 1852 prominent Binghamton men realizing the importance of the Pennsylvania coal trade interested themselves in the building of the Syracuse and Binghamton road, which had been chartered twenty-five years before. A new charter was obtained and the road completed, and opened for traffic in the autumn of 1854, the city of Binghamton taking a large amount of the capital stock. Among the Binghamton citizens prominent in the construction of this road were Messrs. Daniel S. Dickinson, Ammi Doubleday, Rodney A. Ford and others. Great enthusiasm was felt in the city upon the completion of this road, but its early years were characterized by mismanagement and it was not until the road passed into other hands that it became a paying investment. Meanwhile the D., L. & W. Ry had effected a junction with the Erie at Great Bend and in 1868 this company purchased the Syracuse and Binghamton and, extending their line from Great Bend to Binghamton, a second great thoroughfare through the city was completed. In the autumn of 1880 the D., L. & W. company began the extension of their road from Binghamton to Buffalo, a distance of 204 miles, and on May 14, 1883 the new road was opened.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was completed from Binghamton to Albany in 1869, after being delayed for years in building the tunnel near Nineveh; this road is now under the management of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.

In 1894 work was commenced on the State Line Railroad which is to form the connecting link of a new line from Binghamton to Williamsport, Pa., but the enterprise has been temporarily abandoned.

At the present time the passenger traffic of the city is transacted at two stations, the Erie which is also used by the D. & H. and the D., L. & W. From thence the traveler may depart at any hour of day or night by any one of seven diverging routes, leading to all points of the compass.

---

### BRIDGES.

Located as it is at the confluence of two rivers, the means of crossing these rivers has always been an important question to Binghamton. At the present date there are five bridges in the city, two over the Chenango and three over the Susquehanna.

The first bridge in the city was the old Court street bridge, built in 1808 at a cost of \$6,000. This bridge was 600 feet long, and twenty-five feet wide, and has been replaced by three other bridges during the history of the city. The second bridge was erected in 1825, standing until 1865 when it was carried away by the great freshet. Up to this time all the bridges in the city were toll bridges, but the spirit of progress had reached the city and a move was promptly made to have a free bridge on Court street. A special act was passed by the legislature to enable the city to raise \$30,000 for the purpose, and after much

## Young Men's Christian Association.

**T**HE Young Men's Christian Association, was incorporated December 4th, 1852, and during the forty-three years of its existence has accomplished a noble work in the city. The work of the organization, as its name indicates, is primarily with the young men, yet the whole city has enjoyed the fruits of the labor of the Association. Lecture courses, readings, concerts and other instructive entertainments have been provided, a reading room and library established, a gymnasium provided for the benefit of its members, for whom the association exercises all the care and watchfulness of the home.

The first officers of the Association were: president, Edward Tompkins; vice-presidents, Solomon Judd, Charles S. Hall and Edward Z. Lewis; recording secretary, James B. Chadwick; treasurer, Julius P. Morgan; managers, Henry S. West, George E. Flynt, Hallam E. Pratt and J. T. Brodt. In 1883 steps were taken toward providing a suitable home for the Association. An appeal was made to the friends of the association, and their liberal response resulted in the purchase of the Lester block, Nos. 7 and 9 Court street, for which \$20,000 was paid. This building is centrally located, with a frontage of forty-eight feet, and four stories in height. Since its purchase, several thousand dollars have been expended in improvements, until now a handsome and convenient home has been provided. The ground floor is rented for business purposes.



Let us take you for a moment through the building as it is at present. Ascending one flight of stairs from Court street you enter at the right into a free reading room supplied with all the leading periodicals of the country; near the door also you find the secretary's desk; opening from this is the social room where members may spend a pleasant hour with the numerous games that are provided; beyond this is the members' parlor elegantly fitted up, while passing still around we come through the boys' room.

Ascending another flight of stairs we find the large room in which is held the Sunday afternoon services; the library which consists of thousands of volumes of selected literature; the bath rooms and other rooms connected with physical culture.

The entire top floor is devoted to the Gymnasium where men and boys are taught under the skillful instructions of Professor Rex how to best develop their muscles.

The present officers of the Association are: president, J. K. Noyes; vice-president, Jno. R. Clements; treasurer, H. W. Bennett; auditor, H. A. Smith; recording secretary, Dr. H. D. Whitmarsh; general secretary, S. T. Weisheimer; physical director, Herman Rex.



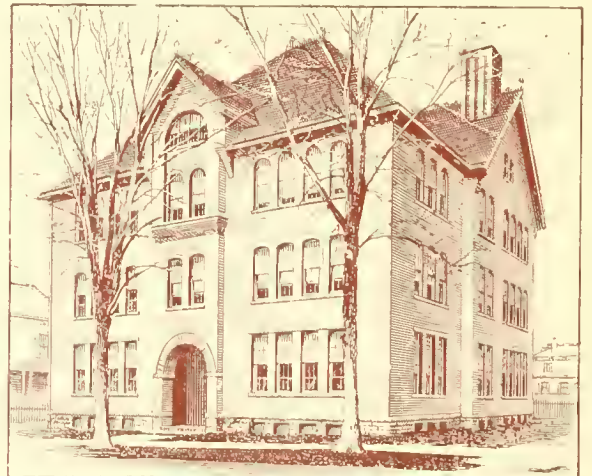
JOHN T. WEISHEIMER.

The present General Secretary, Mr. John T. Weisheimer, who by his courteous manners and consistent christian life has won for himself many friends among the young men of the city who have come in contact with him, was educated at Oakwood Seminary, Union Springs, N. Y., and at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J. Soon after he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, but believing that there was a greater field of usefulness in saving the young men of this country, he accepted the appointment of secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Ellenville, N. Y. From this place, through his success in his chosen field, he has been transferred respectively to Addison, Lansingburg, Green Point, (Brooklyn,) and lastly to Binghamton. In each of these places the work has been doubled through his untiring efforts to raise the standard of christian life among young men, and to draw into the kingdom of Christ those who cannot be successfully reached by the church.

Mr. Herman Rex was born in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., April 18th, 1866. He was the assistant physical instructor of the Syracuse association for two years, and coming to the city of Binghamton, October 13, 1890, he took charge of the local association's gymnasium which was then in a dilapidated condition. Since that time the physical work has become a very prominent part of the association's work. Mr. Rex is a good all-around athlete, a fine gymnast and a thorough instructor in physical culture. He has proven himself to be a very valuable man to the association, and he is also very popular with all who know him. The success of the physical work in this city is due to his untiring efforts.



HERMAN REX.



OAK STREET SCHOOL, No. 1, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

**BRIDGES, continued from page 79,**

litigation, a substantial bridge was built, the first free bridge in the city. The total cost of the new structure was some \$38,000. This bridge was replaced in 1889 by the present solid iron bridge, with an asphalt floor.

The Suspension bridge across the Chenango river at Ferry street was built by the city in 1871, at a cost of \$28,000. The site had previously been occupied by an old wooden toll bridge which had been taken away by the same flood that removed the old Court street bridge. Hon. Walton Dwight, at that time Mayor of the city, took an active part in securing the construction of the new bridge, having pledged himself to pay all the cost above the estimated \$28,000, and having paid for the abutments. The cables of this bridge are composed of seven steel wire ropes two inches in diameter. W. A. Roebling, the famous engineer who afterwards built the Niagara Suspension bridge and the great Brooklyn bridge, was the engineer in charge of the building of this bridge.

The first bridge over the Susquehanna river was built in 1808, at what is now the foot of Water street. This structure was replaced in 1825 by a covered toll bridge erected by the Susquehanna Bridge Co., and known for years as the "White Bridge." About one-half of this bridge was carried away by an ice-jam in 1873, but was at once rebuilt. In 1874 it was purchased by the city, thoroughly repaired and made a free bridge. In 1882 the roof was removed, and shortly after it was replaced by the present handsome iron structure.

The first Rockbottom bridge was built in 1865 by a company who located the bridge near the mouth of the Brandywine creek, but the next year the bridge was bought by the Rockbottom Bridge Co., who moved it to its present site, where it was used by the public until 1874. In this year the old toll system was abolished in the city, and the Rockbottom bridge was superseded by the present iron structure, which cost the city \$38,500.

In 1847 a temporary wooden foot bridge was erected by a few citizens across the Susquehanna at the foot of Exchange street. This was blown down, and a similar structure soon after built which was carried away by the ice in 1880. The present bridge was built by the city in 1882, costing \$6,000.

**THE POST-OFFICE.**

The postoffice in Binghamton was established in 1802, and William Woodruff was the first postmaster. The mail at that time was brought overland from Catskill, by Joshua Whitney, who kept the mail at his house as early as 1795, and it was largely through his efforts that the office was established. Some five years later Orange Stoddard became post-master and the office was transferred to Union where it remained two years, or until the appointment of Woodruff. Judge Robert Monell was the second post-master, and he was succeeded by Judge McKinney who held the office until the second appointment of Mr. Woodruff. In 1813 Judge McKinney again took the office, and established it in Zenas Pratt's store. Pratt was made the post-master in 1817, and was succeeded by John C. Swain in

1821. Virgil Whitney received the appointment in 1823 and held the office thirteen years, when he was succeeded by Dr. Tracy Robinson. The post-masters since Dr. Robinson have been: Franklin Whitney, Joseph B. Abbott, Virgil Whitney, William Stuart, 1861-70; E. B. Stephens, 1870-82; George W. Dunn, 1882-86; E. H. Freeman, 1886-90; George W. Dunn, 1890-94; Charles A. Hull, 1894-95; C. F. Terhune, 1895. For illustration and description of the new post-office building, see page 8.

**CITY WATER WORKS.**

The excellent system of city water works was constructed in 1868, being authorized by a special act of the legislature, entitled, "An Act to Supply the City of Binghamton with Pure Wholesome Water." The first board of Commissioners were: W. P. Pope, Gen. Edward F. Jones, Sabin McKinney, J. Stuart Wells, Frederick Lewis and Wm. E. Taylor. At the first meeting, held in 1867, Wm. P. Pope was elected president, and Julius P. Morgan, clerk; Frederick Lewis, treasurer; Thomas Sedgwick, superintendent.

The works are located in the eastern part of the city, taking the water from wells sunk below the bed of the Susquehanna river, where the water has to be filtered through the sand. These wells are from twenty to thirty feet in diameter. The first pump used was a Holly, with a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons per day. In 1882 a new Holly engine of 60,000,000 gallons per day capacity was put to work, and the cement pipes used at first were replaced by iron.

**CEMETERIES.**

The first burying ground of the city was on court-house hill, and John Crosby was its first occupant. Later the several churches had burying grounds on their respective grounds. The first cemetery laid out was the old Eldredge Street Cemetery, which in 1841 became the Binghamton Cemetery, and in which Charles F. Whitney was the first person buried. Many were soon removed thither from the various church burying grounds. This cemetery contains about ten acres, divided into some four or five hundred lots, and at the present time bears an old and dilapidated appearance.

Spring Forest Cemetery was incorporated in 1853, with Edward Z. Lewis as president. This is probably the handsomest cemetery in the county. The scenery is naturally beautiful and the arrangements are artistic. Mrs. Azariah Angel was the first person buried here,

Floral Park Cemetery is situated on the east side of Floral avenue, near Main street.

The Catholic Cemetery is on the river bank, in the western part of the city. It contains eight to ten acres, between the river and Riverside drive. The grounds and location are very beautiful.

Glenwood Cemetery situated in the extreme northwest part of the city, on a beautiful hillside, contains about 60 acres. About 2,000 people have been buried here. N. M. Hulbert is the present superintendent. The following description of this beau-



ST. MARY'S CHURCH, COURT ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



tiful cemetery is taken from a local newspaper: "Glenwood cemetery, situated on a side hill and commanding an excellent view of the city, is an ideal place for the burial of the dead. A visitor can profitably spend a short time there. Although Glenwood has not been in use seven years a great many persons have secured lots in that cemetery. A number of handsome monuments mark the resting places of several of Binghamton's honored dead. The grounds and drives were laid out by Dr. Newton Hulbert. They are an excellent specimen of landscape gardening. A number of new lots are being laid out on the north and west sides which occupy a high elevation. These lots will be more expensive than the other lots. Pipes are being laid to convey water from a spring issuing from the rocks in the northern portion of the cemetery. The water will be used for sprinkling the grounds. Lawn sprinklers can be placed on each lot at the will of the owners. About one hundred sprinklers have been purchased.

One important feature of the cemetery is its beautiful evergreen trees. They were grown from seeds which were planted forty-four years ago on Mount Prospect, and at the opening of Glenwood the young trees were transplanted, and under the care which they have since received are in fine condition. The branches have become thickly woven together. An arch of evergreens sixty rods long has been constructed, making one of the most beautiful of sylvan avenues. The cemetery contains no potter's field, but does contain a soldiers' plot in which are buried nearly fifty patriots. In the center of the plot a flag-staff has been erected. The Susquehanna Valley Orphans' Home has a plot in which several have been interred.

Along the eastern border of the cemetery is a gorge, wild and picturesque. It is a romantic spot. A small stream winds its way through the rocks and the walls rise to a height of many feet on each side. The trees are so thick it is well nigh impossible for a ray of sunshine to penetrate between the leaves. The cemetery has been greatly improved in the past two years and the work is being pushed. When completed, Glenwood will be one of the most beautiful cemeteries in Central New York. Much of its beauty is due to the untiring labors of the superintendent, Mr. Newton Hulbert."

#### RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS,

The Railroad Department of the Young Men's Christian Association is located on Lewis street. The officers are: Chairman, Charles Wadsworth; vice-chairman, W. A. Fleming; treasurer, H. T. Conklin; secretary, G. L. Nichols. The rooms of the association are free to all railroad men, and include a reading room, supplied with all the leading newspapers and periodicals, an amusement room, bath rooms and a well-selected library. It is doing a good work among the many railroad men of the city.

The Young Women's Christian Association, has convenient rooms in the Strong block, and occupies the [same] field among the young women of the city as the Y. M. C. A. fills among the young men. It has a reading room, a good library, a well-equipped gymnasium, and provides free instruction in various

branches of study and practical accomplishments. Its present officers are: President, Mrs. Alice F. Mills; secretary, Miss Carrie E. Barnum; treasurer, Mrs. Elmer E. Ensign; general secretary, Miss Villa Maccabe; gymnasium instructor, Miss Harriet G. McDougal, and a board of managers comprising many well-known ladies.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is represented in the city by twelve societies, distributed among as many of the churches of the city, each society having its own officers and working in and for its individual church. These societies are united in what is known as the "City Christian Endeavor Union," of Binghamton, which meets at intervals for the discussion of methods of work. The officers of this union are: president, Arthur T. Truesdell; vice-president, F. A. Garret; secretary, E. A. Goodrich; treasurer, John H. Becker.

Other religious organizations of the city are: The Sabbath Association of Binghamton; Dr. J. M. Farrington, president; Rev. Benj. L. Herr, cor. secretary; C. W. Loomis, rec. secretary. The Christian Science Association; meets at 157 Water street; Walter L. Chapman, president; Mrs. Annie W. Lamb, secretary and treasurer. The Union Rescue Mission holds meeting each evening at 116 Washington street, and is doing a good work among the humbler class. T. P. Gates is the superintendent. The Salvation Army has a strong detachment here, with headquarters at 91 State street. The Army is accomplishing much good in its chosen field of labor.

The city has a large number of charitable institutions, each devoted to some special branch of the work. The Susquehanna Valley Home has been illustrated and described on page 69. The House of the Good Shepherd, a home for aged and infirm women, under the management of the Episcopal Church, is located at 74 Conklin avenue. It has a board of trustees composed of prominent members of that church, who are assisted by a board of lady managers. St. Mary's Orphan Home is pleasantly situated on Chestnut street in the western part of the city, and is under the auspices of the Catholic Church. The institution has at present about 85 inmates. The Refuge Mission for fallen women is on Front street.

#### POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

In June, 1836 ninety-one citizens of Binghamton presented a petition to the board of aldermen requesting them to raise \$600 to purchase a fire engine, sixteen young men at the same time presented a petition asking that they might be formed into a fire company. The next year a party of boys petitioned to be formed into a Juvenile fire company. The two companies in 1837 were called Phoenix, with C. L. Robinson as foreman, and Cataract with Waring S. Weed as foreman. The present Mechanics Hose Company was formed from the old Phoenix.

The Fountain Bucket Company was formed in 1842. The Lawyer Hose Company, afterwards called the Crystal Hose No. 1, was founded in 1858 and has been one of the most prominent hose companies of the state. The present officers of the fire department are:

Chief Engineer, Charles N. Hogg; First Ass't, James Eldredge; Second Ass't, A. H. Lyon; clerk, Fred Michelback.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. MELINDA OSBORNE, 179 FRONT ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Steamer, City of Binghamton, W. H. Ingraham, engineer;

steamer Bennett, Charles Dimmick, engineer.

Cyrstal Hose Co., No. 1—H. C. Maxwell, foreman.

Alert Hose Co., No. 2—Edwin Scrafford, foreman.

Protection Hose Co., No. 3—Charles Everett, foreman.

Fountain Chemical Engine Co., No. 4—C. A. Tucker, foreman

Independent Hose Co., No. 5—James Dundon, foreman.

Mechanics Hose Co., No. 6—Martin Burke, foreman.

Rockbottom Hose Co., No. 7—B. G. Devaney, foreman.

Excelsior Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1—Clarence Bullis, foreman.

**POLICE DEPARTMENT.**—The present Police Department of this city was organized in 1881; the first board of commissioners were T. G. Rich, John S. Wells, G. W. Dunn and Lewis S. Abbott. The present officers are:

Chief—Charles H. Meade.

Ass't Chiefs—C. Burdette Abel and William Moore.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**City Parks.**—Ross Park was presented to the city by Erastus Ross in 1875. It contains upwards of 100 acres, pleasantly situated at the extreme south of the city, the main portion being in a beautiful gorge. It is connected with the city by an electric railroad running cars every fifteen minutes or oftener during the summer season. The park was formerly managed by a board of seven directors, but is now under the control of the Binghamton Street Railway Co. It is one of the most popular picnic resorts in this section, having many special attractions to invite the attention of visitors. Bennett Park is in the western part of the city, and is a pretty, well shaded and level tract, not so attractive, however, as the more popular Ross park.

**Electric Light.**—The first company was organized in 1884 with the following as a board of trustees: William G. Audenried of Philadelphia, E. J. Sterling of Brooklyn, J. Stuart Wells and W. A. Heath of Binghamton, and W. O. Cook of New York. Soon after the organization of the first company the Brush-Swan Electric Light Company purchased their interests. The first electric light in the city was shown in front of the Exchange hotel in December, 1883. The Binghamton General Electric Company now furnishes a large number of arc lights for the city's use and also the incandescent lights for many public buildings, manufactories, offices and private residences.

**Gas Light.**—The Binghamton Gas Light Company was chartered in 1853 and for over forty years has furnished illumination for the city. Its works are located on upper Court Street.

**Theaters.**—In the early days of Binghamton the old "Bingham Hall" was used as a place of public amusement, and this was the only place of the kind until the Academy of Music was built in 1864. This passed through a number of hands, and finally burned in 1884. Soon after a more pretentious theatre was built on Washington street, and in 1892 the handsome Stone Opera House was opened (see page 29). This is thoroughly modern in all its appointments and a building in which Binghamton citizens take much pride. At present it is under the

management of Messrs. Clark and Delevan, who provide the best class of amusements for the public. The pretty Bijou Theater, on Water street, was erected in 1893 by the present proprietor, Mr. A. A. Fenyvessy. This theatre is very cosily fitted up and is known as the "people's popular priced family theatre." Mr. Fenyvessy understands the wants of his patrons, and spares no pains to provide them with the best and latest novelties, and as a result his place of amusement is well-patronized.

**Military.**—The Sixth Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., was organized in 1870, and has carried on its rolls the names of over five hundred men, many of whom have since become prominent in the affairs of the city and county. The company has several times been called out to assist in the suppression of riots in the time of strikes. The first commander of the battery was Capt. W. M. Crosby. Ever since its organization the company has ranked as one of, if not the best batteries in the state. Capt. L. L. Olmstead is the present commander, a position he has filled with great credit for over twenty-five years. The present strength of the battery is about eighty-five. The Twentieth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., organized some ten years ago, contains over 100 members, and is one of the crack companies of the state. Capt. H. C. Rogers is in command of the company at present. These two organizations are quartered in the State Armory, a large and handsome brick building on State street erected by the state in 1881, at a cost of \$40,000.

**Newspapers.**—The first newspaper published in the city of Binghamton was the *Broome County Patriot*, started in 1811 by Chauncey Morgan. The *American Farmer* issued at the old village of Chenango Point had preceded this, but had been moved to Owego on the abandonment of Chenango Point. The *Patriot* passed through several managements, the name being changed in 1818 to the *Phoenix*, and finally was discontinued in 1820. In 1818 the *Republican Herald* was started by Abraham Burrell, and was afterwards owned by Dorephus Abbey, who was hung at Kingston, Ont., for participation in the Fenian war in 1823.

The *Broome County Republican* first appeared in 1822, under the management of Major Augustus Morgan, and in a short time caused the death of its rival, the *Republican Herald* and still survives, as the oldest paper in the city. Next in order came the *Evening Express* a daily, started in 1849. The *Iris*, as well as the *Snsquehanna Journal*, started in 1852, in a few years were merged in the *Republican*.

The *Broome County Courier* was started in 1831, and after changing hands and names several times is now published by Messrs. Lawyer Bros. as the *Binghamton Democrat*. William S. Lawyer, the senior member of the firm, is the oldest journalist in the city in point of continuous service in Binghamton, having commenced in 1848. The *Daily Times* was started in 1872, and after continuing one year, was sold to the *Republican*. The *Leader* was started as a weekly in 1869 by A. W. Carl and E. H. Freeman, and a daily edition was first issued in 1878. In 1882 the *Latest Morning News* was established by Wales & Mantz, but only survived two years. In 1869 the *Journal* made its appearance, but was only issued for about six months. The *Sun-*

*day Tribune* was started in 1879 by Baker Bros, but was sold after a life of eighteen months. The *Illustrated Post* was started in 1894 and suspended after a little less than one year. The only Sunday paper published in the city is the *Message*, founded in 1894 by O. J. Coughlin, the present publisher. It is an aggressive, wide-awake paper, with a large circulation. Mr. Coughlin is a veteran newspaper man, having for some years been manager of the Binghamton *Leader*, and since the establishment of the *Message* has by hard labor and perseverance built up the large patronage of the paper. The *Elevator* is a small sheet published by the Young Women's Christian Association. The *Poultry & Garden* was started in 1894 by Mott & Luce, and soon after sold to the *Bellflower*, a horticultural quarterly, published by J. J. Bell.

The *Saturday Call* was established in 1887 and has passed through all the experiences incident to a newspaper's earlier struggles. Jas. W. Hagar, was its first publisher. E. H. Freeman made an unsuccessful attempt to run it but utterly failed from a business standpoint. In October, 1893, Perry P. Rogers purchased the *Call* plant and formed a partnership with Arthur J. Dibble. The paper at once began to show marked improvement. The management continued the same for one year, until the death of Mr. Rogers. Soon thereafter Mr. Dibble assumed full proprietorship, and so continues at the present time. Under his management the paper has been prosperous, and is undoubtedly the largest circulated family weekly in Broome county. It caters to the better class, both as to readers and business, and its future is indeed bright. Arthur J. Dibble is a native of Delaware county, and was educated in the common schools and at the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin. He entered Cornell University and graduated with the class of '87. He has been in newspaper work almost continuously, and is an honor to the profession.

The *BINGHAMTON EVENING HERALD* came into being Feb. 28, 1889. The gentlemen who were responsible for its advent were J. B. Briggs, of Elmira, and E. H. Bogert, of Binghamton. It did not come to fill a long felt want, and its originators did not have the temerity to announce that it had come to stay. Before the first of September, 1889, it had sunk \$4,000, and the fact that it was sinking money at the rate of \$150 per week indicated to its owners that perhaps it had not come to stay. They were quite certain that they would not stay with it if they got a good chance to sell it, and when Hiram A. Stanley and Charles H. Turner, employes of another local paper, sought to buy it, they found no difficulty in bargaining with Messrs. Briggs and Bogert. Its new proprietors were prepared to lose some money, although they had not much to lose. In the first four months of their ownership it sunk about \$3,500 and one evening the partners sat down and discussed the matter of further issues of the paper. They were young men who had learned in the hard school of experience that even as an employe of a successful journal the newspaper man's life is a hard one. In the four months that they had owned a paper they had been forced to the conclusion that the ownership of even a small daily, entails burdens and hardships which cannot be borne without discomfort.

They looked each other in the face, after going over the books, and saw there baffled hope but not discouragement. They said, "we will make another trial," and they did, and were successful.

On January 1st, 1890, they found they had 2,750 subscribers. They had enlarged the paper from a five column to a six column folio, and leased a type web perfecting press of the Duplex Printing Co. of Battle Creek, Mich. The paper had a fair advertising patronage which soon began to grow. The plant when purchased occupied a floor space 16x30 feet, and comprised two cases of brevier type, about twenty-five fonts of well-worn job type, one imposing stone supported by two soap boxes, a \$500 press with a \$600 mortgage on it, and a good will, which was more or less. Before six months had passed the mortgage upon the press had been paid, and it was thrown aside to make room for the new web press, which along with its increased speed and complications brought new cares and duties with which the whole office force were hardly able to cope.

During the year 1890 a change was wrought, and the new year saw an average daily circulation of 4,150 copies. An eight column folio, with an eight page Saturday edition, and a new \$6,500 stereotype web perfecting press, capable of turning out finished pages from a roll at the rate of six thousand copies per hour. The advertising patronage had increased, a job office had been added, and the business was established on a firm foundation.

January 1st, 1892, the daily circulation had reached 5,150 copies. The paper contained more advertising matter; had better rates; the job office was rushed with work, and the business was literally booming. That the Herald was making great inroad on its local competitors was attested by the fact that they had joined issue and cut their subscription rate from 65 cents and 50 cents a month respectively to 25 cents a month, the price at which the Herald has always sold, and were striving their best to wipe it out of existence.

January 1st, 1893, the Herald had an average of 6,500 daily circulation and had increased its equipment of presses, machinery, etc. On April 15th, 1893, it purchased the circulation list of the defunct *Evening Times*, thereby adding 1,800 copies per day to its circulation.

The success of the Herald has been due to the determined efforts of Mr. Stanley in the capacity of business manager, and of Mr. Turner as editor. They built it up in spite of the most vicious attacks of competitors, and had reason to feel proud of the work they had done.

On October 1st, 1893, Mr. Turner retired from the editorial chair, his interest in the *Evening Herald* having been purchased by a stock company, with a capital of \$40,000. The new company was officered as follows:

- H. A. Stanley, president and general manager.
- F. D. VanAmburgh, vice-president and advertising manager.
- H. J. Mitchell, secretary and treasurer.
- G. W. Beardsley, managing editor.
- H. V. Bogert, circulation manager.

Since then there has been a change in the official force, F. D. VanAmburgh retiring to be succeeded by R. E. Bennett, the

present advertising manager for the city.

The newly incorporated company thought it saw plain sailing ahead. The paper was prosperous; advertising patronage was increasing and its circulation, phenomenal for a paper in a city the size of Binghamton, was creeping steadily upward. Late in December of 1893, it was discovered that the web perfecting press purchased in 1891 was giving way in the folding apparatus. The damage could not be repaired without dismantling the press, and taking the worn parts to the factory in Massachusetts. It became imperative that something must be done, and that too, quickly. The company did not contemplate the expenditure of a large sum of money for a new press with any pleasure, but could not avoid circumstances which admitted of no compromise. Press men in all parts of the country were negotiated with by telegraph, and in a short time the Walter Scott Printing Press Co. of Plainfield, N. J., was erecting one of their latest web perfecting presses in the basement of the building occupied by the Evening Herald company, at 217 Washington street. It was a happy day for the proprietors of the Evening Herald when the new press, which, by the way, cost \$9,500, began to turn out printed and folded eight page, eight column copies of the Binghamton Evening Herald at the rate of 12,000 an hour. It is permissible to the state at this juncture, that the press which prints the Evening Herald is one of the finest pieces of printing machinery which can be manufactured. It weighs seventeen tons, and contains 7,000 parts, and is charge of three men who devote their time and attention to keeping it in condition ready for each afternoon's run.

As soon as the new press was in operation, the one which had become temporarily disabled was rebuilt, and is now held as a reserve machine in case of an accident to the fast Scott press. The Evening Herald Company is the only newspaper in this city having two fast web press, and it is therefore the only company absolutely certain that it will be able to commence the printing of its papers at the moment when they should be issued.

The Evening Herald plant, as it stands to-day, consists of a battery of Thorne type setting machines of the latest model and presided over by expert workmen. The type setting machines cost \$2,000 each, and are ingenious pieces of mechanism, doing rapidly and accurately the work of setting type, which, until within a few years, has been performed slowly and laboriously by hand labor. The composing room is provided with the most modern of form tables, chases, and all the incidental machinery and fixtures which go to make up an equipment for the composing room where forms are prepared to be stereotyped.

The press room contains a boiler furnishing steam to a large double table in which the matrices are dried; a retort containing a ton of hot metal, saws, trimming horses and the machinery requisite for producing stereotype plates to be placed on the fast presses. Of the presses nothing further need be said, except that they have a combined speed of 19,000 complete folded and printed papers per hour, and are therefore capable of meeting any demand that may be made upon them. It is a sight which cannot fail to please a mechanic's eye, when the ponderous presses, at the bidding of the head pressman, commence their work of manufacturing and delivering papers as

fast as several men can handle, count and deliver them, to the army of waiting news boys and carriers who quickly distribute them to all parts of the city; or, who hasten with huge bundles to out going trains which quickly carry them to all the towns within a radius of one hundred miles, and in some instances to the most distant states in the union.

The book and job room, located on the ground floor, is the most perfect equipment of its kind in the southern tier. It is provided with five book and job presses of the latest pattern, capable of doing the finest of press work.

The book bindery, located on the second floor of the building, is equipped with machinery of the most approved design, consisting of ruling machines, wire stitchers, numbering machines, presses, cutters, trimmers, retorts, and the thousand and one things which go to make complete a book binder's work shop.

*Evening Herald.*—It is to the Evening Herald itself that this article has particular reference. It is with that product of the Evening Herald Co. that the people of Binghamton and vicinity are best acquainted. It is therefore fitting to speak of its achievements, its principles, and the men who have contributed to make it what it is, an independent newspaper, dealing fearlessly with all questions relating to the weal or woe of the public. It has always condemned wrongdoing, and has striven honestly to promote the growth of the city in which it is published. It has never condoned a wrong, even in a friend. It has never refused to recognise a right act of even its bitterest enemy. It is conducted by men who have consciences, and who believe in upholding right principles, going on the hypothesis that in the end a greater financial success will accrue to the Evening Herald if editorially it approves right and condemns wrong. It has saved the taxpayers of this city thousands of dollars by breaking up a city printing ring which five years ago was taking more than three times as much from the city treasury for the city printing than is paid to-day for a better service. It was the only paper in the city that did show up the Colesville appeal case and expose its true nature. When the banking troubles of last winter came it was the single daily paper of the city to tell the truth and re-assure a startled community that the financial disasters were not the result of business depression in Binghamton, but of poor investments and dishonesty on the part of bank officials.

The Herald is a political free lance, and by its plain, unvarnished statement of facts, has done much to set the voters of Binghamton and Broome county thinking along what it believes to be right lines. It does not hold that any political party is bad, but it has no use for the professional politician of so-called "practical" methods, who, in bringing discredit upon himself succeeds in emasculating the principles of the party he claims to represent.

The working force of the Evening Herald Co. consists of about seventy-five employes. At the head of each department will be found a skilled mechanic or artisan, thoroughly familiar with the branch of work under his direction. Space forbids a mention of each one.

The secret of the success of the Herald lies in the fact that each officer is not only a stockholder, but a working member at

(continued on page 86.)

||| I'm in Insurance, |||

**T**HE INTER-STATE CASUALTY Accident Company, of New York, is the only company that pays for *partial disability*, as well as total.

It writes the broadest, most liberal policy extant.

It writes forty-eight forms of policies, and is the only company that insures ladies.

We have got more insurance in force than any other agency in Binghamton, and we are writing new business every day.

Accident Insurance, to afford complete protection, must provide indemnity for partial as well as total disability.

The importance of this provision will be better understood when we say that the ratio of claims for partial disability to total is as 20 to 1.

Total disability in any policy implies inability to attend to any of the duties connected with the business in which you are employed.

Out of 200 claims paid by this company 105 were for partial disability, which could not have been claimed under the policies of any other company.

Before you insure or make your next payment with any company, don't fail to see what we can do for you. Drop a card, or come to the office of



*Charles E. Shores*

---

## Life Insurance.

**T**HE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION stands fourth to-day in the list of first-class companies. It writes insurance at about one-half the usual rates. It has paid \$23,000,000 to widows and orphans. It has over \$300,000,000 insurance in force, and its Reserve Fund is over \$1,000,000. It has about \$2,000,000 in force in Binghamton. It has paid over \$100,000 in claims in Binghamton alone. We are writing from \$50,000 to \$75,000 per month, and this is more than any three offices in Binghamton are doing. Before you take out a policy upon your life, call at our office; it will pay you to do so. We can sell you \$2,000 life insurance for what \$1,000 will cost in an old line company. We want a good agent in every town in Broome County, experience unnecessary.

CHARLES E. SHORES & CO., General Agents,

ROOM 5 STRONG BLOCK, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS, continued from page 87.

the head of an important department. In this connection it is interesting to sketch briefly the life history of each member of the company.



HIRAM A. STANLEY.

Hiram A. Stanley, president and general manager of the Evening Herald Co., was born February 12th, 1859, in Vestal, Broome county, N. Y., and the early years of his life were spent there, in Centerville and in Binghamton. He is a self-made man whose life has been full of toil and hardships. It was only by supreme effort that he was able to satisfy his longing for knowledge. He was obliged to work early and late, and therefore found little time to cultivate his mind. He was by turns a newsboy, a man-of-all-work, a school teacher, a railroad brakeman, and then a newspaper man. He has tried his hand, and successfully too, at all parts of the newspaper work, and is justly accounted as being a far-seeing business man, of honest methods. He is an indefatigable worker. The success he has achieved in building up the Herald is proof positive that he is the possessor of qualifications which bring success. He has a wife and three children, and a beautiful home on the south side in this city in the vicinity of Ross Park. Personally Mr. Stanley is one of the most agreeable of men, usually retiring and undemonstrative, but a gifted conversationalist. He is a great stickler for what he believes to be a good principle, and has never been known to falter in the performance of any undertaking, whether it be the twisting of a railroad brake or the building up of a newspaper.

Homer J. Mitchell, treasurer and chief clerk of the Evening Herald Co., was born in Seneca county, where the scenery is beautiful and the farm land stony and barren. He had ideas above the soil, and early left the farm of his parents to seek his fortune in the city. After a course in a business college, he entered the employ of Jones of Binghamton in 1887. He soon became an expert accountant. In the latter part of 1890, he accepted a position with a New York insurance company, where he remained but a short time, returning to this city to accept a position with Charles E. Lee. From there he went to the Herald office, being recommended as an expert accountant, and such he is beyond doubt. He is a young man, thoroughly alive to the responsibilities of his position, and well liked wherever he is known. He possesses a vein of quaint humor which renders him a most companionable man, and he contributes not a little to the social gaiety of life in the Herald office, where his athletic young figure may be seen every day in the week, and some nights too, for that matter, bending over the ponderous ledgers.



HOMER J. MITCHELL.



GUY W. BEARDSLEY

Guy W. Beardsley, managing editor of the Evening Herald, has been a potent factor in its phenomenal success. Mr. Beardsley was born in the hamlet of North Colesville, Broome Co., N. Y., May 6th, 1868. He was reared and partly educated in the district schools, which gave him but limited opportunities, as they open only a few weeks in the winter season. His home was on a farm and he had to take his part in the work which come to every country boy's life. He was thus engaged until he reached his twenty-first year; but having, by hard study qualified himself for the profession of teaching, he passed a thorough examination successfully, and received a certificate which enabled him to get a school. Desiring to fill a higher position, he moved to Binghamton in 1889, and after looking over the field of journalism, in January 1890, entered the office of the Evening Herald, beginning as a reporter, and remaining with the paper until the early part of August 1893, when he retired from the same. Later, when Mr. C. H. Turner sold his interest in the Herald, and the incorporation of the company took place in September 1893, Mr. Beardsley returned to the office, became a stock holder and managing editor of the paper,



REV. EDWARD TAYLOR, D. D.

Dr. Taylor was born at Lee, Mass., in 1821. He was graduated from Williams college in 1842, after which he taught school at Little Falls, N. Y., for one year, and then entered the Auburn Theological Seminary. Graduating from this institution in 1846, he at once accepted a call as pastor of the Congregational church at Hinsdale, Mass. From there he went to Lansingburg, N. Y., and in 1855 accepted a call to the Congregational church at Kalamazoo, Mich., where he remained eight years, and where, while a trustee of the Olivet College, he received the degree of D. D. In 1863 he accepted the pastorate of the South Congregational church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where his installation sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. While here he was appointed chaplain of Thirteenth Regiment. In 1867 he accepted a call to the First Congregational church of Binghamton, where he labored for ten years, after which his health demanded a rest of four years. Since that time he has occupied the Congregational pulpit at Norwich, Newark Valley, Greene and Cortland. In all of these places the work has been signally blessed through his untiring efforts, and the church membership has increased rapidly. At present his work is the supplying of vacant pulpits. Dr. Taylor is clear, logical and practical, going at once to the heart of his subject. As a Sunday-school worker he has few equals.



positions he holds to-day, and which reflect much credit upon his ability. He is an earnest and industrious worker and is fast winning his way to the foremost ranks of modern journalists. He is progressive and ambitious and his excellent judgment is shown in the impartial and independent editing of his newspaper. On April 30th, 1895, Mr. Beardsley was married to Miss Sara Davies of Onarga, Ill., a most estimable young lady, and their home on Brevier street is a model one, and one that any man might be proud of, the principal feature being an extensive library in which Mr. Beardsley spends a large portion of his time. In closing this biographical notice, it need only be added that he is a ready and fluent writer; crisp in his style and concise, going to the heart of his subjects without unnecessary verbiage, making his editorials by these very qualities intelligible to the dull and attractive to the most critical reader.

Harry V. Bogart, the vice-president of the Evening Herald Co., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and came to Binghamton in the spring of 1874, entering the Binghamton city schools. He is not a man of many words, but rather of deeds, and the phenomenal success he has achieved in his chosen part of the newspaper-work, bespeaks a well-disciplined mind and a determination which never falters. He is the youngest newspaper circulator in the city, and the men associated with him believe him to be the best. He is as accurate as the multiplication table, and so methodical that he never forgets anything which is in his line of duty, and he has many things to think about. Mr. Bogart has been more than moderately successful, and a bright future stretches before him and his young wife, who occupy a cosy little home in what is known as Dwightville, this city.



HARRY V. BOGART.

Ralph E. Bennett the advertising manager of the Evening Herald, was born at Smyrna, Chenango County, N. Y., October 24th, 1871, and is the son of Rev. E. L. Bennett and Latie J. Bennett. Mr. Bennett was educated in the Lisle Academy and in the Binghamton public schools, leaving the Binghamton Central High School to commence work in the office of a well known real estate dealer of this city. His venture for himself was when he formed a partnership with his father,



RALPH E. BENNETT.

E. L. Bennett, under the novel firm name of 2 Bennetts 2 Ross Block, which became a house-hold word. He gave up his real estate business to accept the position as advertising manager of the Herald, a place he was well calculated to fill. Mr. Bennett is a handsome young man, of most agreeable address, and that he possesses sound business sense is attested by the fact that the columns of the Herald teem with advertising, which under his careful direction is made to yield handsome returns to those merchants who are fortunate enough to own and occupy the space. Mr. Bennett is proverbially good natured. He has no bad habits, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. He has been phenomenally successful in his last chosen field of work, and it is all due to his perseverance and sagacity.

Is it necessary to ask why the Herald has been successful? Why it to-day enjoys the distinction of being one of the leading papers in the interior of the state? Is it not a foregone conclusion that a paper officered and engineered as is the Herald must be successful?

The average daily circulation of the Herald is now more than 8,200 copies, and it has weathered the financial storms of the last two years without losing anything it had gained prior to that time, but on the contrary, gaining new friends, new patronage and great strength and vitality. It is not too much to predict that the Herald has yet to meet great measures of prosperity.

*THE BINGHAMTON DAILY LEADER* is one of the foremost journals of the Southern Tier, of extensive circulation and commanding influence. It was established in 1878, and was an outgrowth of the *Democratic Weekly Leader*, which had enjoyed a prosperous existence of ten years, when the first issue of the daily saw light. Since the inception of this enterprise, nearly eighteen years ago, the progress of the *Binghamton Leader* has been uninterrupted, but during the last three years its strides have been positively gigantic. During that time the publication house has undergone material changes in the line of enlargement and improvement. Every modern appliance for the simplification of newspaper making and for the amplification of resource has been added to the plant, until its equipment is fully equal to the great demand its extensive business imposes on it. The *Leader* is now printed on Mergenthaler linotype machine and its thousands of impression are made on a rapid perfecting press of the Goss pattern. Its resources for supplying the general news of the day are embraced in its ownership of two valuable franchises, those of the United Press and the New York Associated Press, and it is a fact that it is the only evening paper between New York city and Buffalo, selling for one cent, that can boast of these franchises and the splendid facilities they afford for supplying the public with a complete report of all the happenings of the day in all parts of the world. In the vast territory covered by the *Leader* it is absolutely without a rival in the evening field as a purveyor of telegraphic news. Its local news service is unsurpassed, and every city and vicinity event is covered with a minuteness of detail that insures the utmost satisfaction to its numerous constituency.

# The New York Building Loan Banking Company.

*Wealth is obtained by Labor; it is preserved by Saving, and increased by Judicial Investment.*

Invest your earnings where they will increase threefold in twelve years.

If you want your child to have a piano when she is twelve years old, the New York Building Loan Banking Co. will guarantee it.

If you wish to retire from active business in a few years, call on us.

By investing \$5.00 per month you can have a fortune of \$2,000; \$1.00 per month will give \$100 cash in twelve years; \$25.00 per month for twelve years will guarantee \$10,000 cash; \$10.00 per month for twelve years will give you \$4,000 cash.

A young man 20 years of age earning \$10.00 per month, can have \$2,000 cash when he is 32.

Any bright and smart paper boy can have \$400 when he is 21 years of age.



CHARLES W. FULLER.

THE New York Building Loan Banking Co. was organized in 1890, and is one of the solid financial institutions of the country. It was organized under the banking laws of the state of New York, which makes an investigation every year as to its standing. Building and Loan associations are not new. There are over 6,000 associations in the United States, having about two million members, and over \$500,000,000 in assets; more than the combined capital of the national banks, and also more than one-half the assets of all the life insurance companies in the United States. About 500,000 homes have been paid for through these associations, and about 500,000 more are being paid for in this manner. Many of the leading bankers in this country are not only officers in these associations but large investors, for they know that a Building and Loan Association is more solid than any bank in the world, and that they are earning large rates of interest. During the panic of 1893 when over two hundred banks were forced into bankruptcy, not a building and loan association closed its doors. These associations are not alone for the wealthy, but the poor man stands on equal footing, has as much to say and earns as large a profit as the rich man. You who place your money in savings banks do not realize that you are making the rich richer, but such is the case. The late P. T. Barnum used to say and with much reason that the American people delighted in being humbugged. He was correct; but humbugs did not begin with Barnum's career, nor are they buried in his grave. The fish-and-monkey mermaid, the white-washed elephant and the wooly horse were innocent delusions compared with the great savings banks which cost the people of this county many millions of dollars every year, and in which implicit trust is placed.

Ninety-nine out of a hundred people would say that savings banks pay a certain rate of interest, but on the contrary they are paid a heavy interest for taking care of their depositors' money. Take the case of ten men who save and intrust to savings banks \$10,000. Upon this the bank is said to pay 4% or \$400 annually. But the bank loans the \$10,000 to a builder, at 5%. The builder adds a little of his own money and erects a ten-apartment tenement, which he rents to the ten men who put their money in the savings bank. The tenants pay as rent 10% of the cost of the building. Thus the earnings of the \$10,000, is \$1,000 of which the bank gets \$100, the builder \$500, and the rightful owners \$400. The ten depositors pay \$1,000 and get back \$400, so that the actual cost to them is \$600 or 6%. That is what it costs them to have the bank take care of their money, though it is no safer than if they invested it directly in real estate by the medium of building and loan associations.

There may be in round numbers \$600,000,000 in New York savings banks, probably a little less since people have become suspicious of their safety, and the times are so hard. It

costs 6% to have this money "taken care of," or \$36,000,000 per annum; legitimate profits diverted from the depositors. In the entire United States this amounts to some \$117,000,000 per annum. Thus are the the rich growing richer and the poor poorer. The very institutions that are supposed to encourage thrift are practically absorbing the profits of that thrift. That people persevere in their efforts to get along in the world under such discouraging circumstances speaks volumes for their splendid qualities of courage and persistent self-denial.

The Building Loan system accomplishes no miracles, although to those ground between the upper and nether millstones of the bank and the landlord it seems to do so. It simply wipes out the middlemen, and makes the depositor his own banker and landlord.

We have four kinds of stock that are sold on small monthly payments which earn 16 per cent. if left for the period; and paid up stock which pays 7 per cent. annually, guaranteed semi-annually; also fully paid stock which pays 8 per cent. guaranteed in class B. The stock is sold for \$1.00 per share per month, upon which there is a guaranteed interest of 6 per cent for 80 months, after which payments cease and interest is paid at 6 per cent. for 176 months on the par value of the stock, which has now increased to \$100 per share. You can withdraw your money at any time on thirty days notice, receiving all you have paid in, with interest.

We want you to come to our office and investigate. We assure you that you won't be bored.

We want five good business men to represent us.

Call or address,

Charles W. Fuller & Co.,

No. 5 Strong Block.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

As an advertising medium it has been fully and convincingly tested, and periodical enlargement of its paper has been found necessary in order to enable it to meet the great and growing demand that the business interests of this vast and progressive community are steadily making on its space. Advertisers have found by experience that for prompt and fruitful returns the *Leader* has no superior in its field. The establishment in which this paper makes its home, also embraces an excellent job department, where the best work of this kind is turned out in the finest style by expert printers. New and splendid facilities have recently been added to this department and the resources are now equal to any demand, either as to volume or quality of work that may be made upon them. As has already been stated, the *Leader* circulation is great and growing. It is daily served to readers in ten counties in New York and Pennsylvania, and the territory it covers is rapidly widening. It has double the circulation of any evening paper in its field, and the quality of its patronage is as fine as it is extensive. It is this feature of its circulation that makes the *Leader's* columns so valuable to advertisers. Such is the *Binghamton Leader* whose career has been co-incidental with Binghamton's history as a city. The first mayor of Binghamton and the first *Leader* were contemporaneous and in all the years that both have lived, they have been mutually helpful and sympathetic. The debts of each have been canceled by a corresponding obligation on the other, and there is no reason to doubt that Binghamton and the *Leader* will continue to pass hand in hand up the steep where progress points the way.

The *Binghamton Republican*, the oldest newspaper in the city, completes the list. A sketch of this paper is given on another page.

The *Hallstead Temperance League* named in honor of the general manager of the D., L. & W. Ry., W. F. Hallstead, is composed of about 100 employes of that railroad. They organized about one year ago and have done some very good work to promote the cause of temperance.

*Woman's Christian Temperance Union* has its headquarters at 93 State street and has under its management the Coffee House, which has grown rapidly in favor as a cheap place to secure meals. This Union has a large membership in the county; it includes in its work moral and social reform, and has been instrumental in establishing the Refuge or Rescue which is a home for women, is situated on Front street and is governed by a board of eighteen lady managers. This is a difficult mission and is supported by contributions.

*Bureau of Associated Charities* is composed of representatives from the benevolent societies of the different churches. It designs to help only the worthy poor and do away with begging. It furnishes food and lodging to respectable strangers who are without means to secure such. It has an adjunct called the City Employment Society which has proved of incalculable benefit to many needy poor.

*Home for Aged Women* is under the management of a board consisting of ten ladies and five men, and a board of twenty-five ladies. Its object is to furnish a comfortable christian home

for women over 60 years of age, and who have been residents of the county for at least ten years. The admission fee is \$200. The organization owns its building and two acres of land.

*St. Vincent DePaul Society*, is a charitable Catholic organization founded on solicitude, and its object is to provide for indigent membership.

*City Hospital* on Mitchell avenue, in the fifth ward, is built on the pavillion system which is the best approved style. The building is adequate for present need. It is under control of a board of management.

*Protection Temperance Club* has rooms at 164 Court street, where the youth can enjoy recreation and reading; it is non-political and non-sectarian and has for its object the protection of the youth from contaminating influences and drink. The club has at present over 1,000 members.

*Binghamton Athletic Association*, although not a year old, has a membership of some 600, its object is to encourage athletic sports and physical culture. Their headquarters are now located in a new building on Noyes' Island. A professional instructor is employed and each afternoon the members can enjoy full athletic sports.

Other clubs are numerous; nearly every profession or business has something connected with it. Some of the most prominent of these are the Dobson Club, Binghamton Club, Naugatuck Club and Monastary Club. The order of Red Men have seven tribes, and a membership of nearly 2,000.

*Masons* have the Binghamton and Otseidgo Lodges. The total membership of the regular Masonic and the Auxiliary bodies is over 2,000. The Board of Masonic Relief assists all worthy indigent master masons, their widows or orphans.

*Independent Order of Odd Fellows* has two lodges, the Calumet and Parlor City. These with the Canton Encampment and Auxiliaries have a membership of about 1,200, and paid last season \$2,000 in benefits. They contemplate the erection of a new building.

*Knights of Pythias*, have a lodge of about 100 members.

Other societies are Knights of the Mystic Chain, Iron Hall, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, Sexennial League, American Legion of Honor, Order of Tonti, Ancient order of Hibernians, Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, Catholic Knights of America, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, New England Society, German Mutual Benefit Association, Cigarmakers' International Union, Trades and Labor Federation, and other minor organizations.

*Binghamton Academy of Science*, although not a year old, boasts of a large membership, which includes many of the prominent literary people of the city. Its object is scientific attainment in all fields of mental, physical and natural science. It has already secured some fine talent from abroad. It has free use of the High School building, and a promising future.

*The Citizen's Relief Corps* opened its headquarters in 1893, and has since received generous support from the people of the city. It consists of seven men selected by the mayor from the prominent business men of the city. They investigate cases of poverty and furnish relief, but give no aid where the applicant



**JAMES H. BARNES, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**

**J**AMES H. BARNES is one of the solid business men of the city of Binghamton. For more than half a century he has been engaged in the granite and marble business, being for many years associated with Job N. Congdon. In recent years Mr. Barnes has succeeded to the entire business, and his workshop and show rooms at 94 and 96 Chenango street are a source of pride to the people of the city and an honor to the proprietor. There may be seen the evidence of the finest skill of the workman and the highest art of the designer as developed by this age of inventive genius in the carving and finishing of stone for monumental purposes. The stock carried is large and embraces every variety of Scotch, Swedish and American granites, and Italian statuary marble, the former being imported direct by Mr. Barnes in such quantities as to enable him to successful-

ly compete with any similar concern in this country. A visit to the warerooms of Mr. Barnes and an inspection of the beautiful specimens of both foreign and domestic monuments carried by him, will bring speedy conviction of the fact that Mr. Barnes is thoroughly conversant with all branches of the business in which he is engaged, and that he spares no effort to supply his customers with the very best obtainable in any market. He employs none but the most skillful workmen, all artists of pronounced ability, as proven by the elegance of finish and the beauty of the carving displayed on his work.

Personally Mr. Barnes is a clear-headed, liberal and enterprising man, who by the equity of his business methods has won many friends in the city with which he has so long been identified.

has a right to obtain it elsewhere. Their problem is to find work for the unemployed, and often improvements are made in the city to furnish work for the poor.

*The Itinerant Poor.* or tramps, have been few or many, according to the policy of their treatment. Their objection to labor is shown by the fact that their number has increased since the abolishment of the stoneyard.

*Income and Expense.* The total expense of the board of education for the year ending July 31, 1895, was \$102,392; for general city expense, \$322,225, which is met by an income of less \$22,225 from licenses, fines and delinquent taxes, leaving over \$400,000 to be raised by direct taxation. The result is that the people in the city pay two or three times as much tax on the same valuation as those living outside the city limits. Such is city government, or city expense.

*The Health Department.* has many difficult tasks to perform. Several swamp places have been filled and there still remain others which should be looked after. Private places have to be watched in some cases to see that no contagion starts or spreads. The death rate is very low in Binghamton when compared with many other cities.

*Streets and Pavements.*—There is nearly 100 miles of streets in Binghamton and few cities boasts of as good streets or sidewalks. Old ones are constantly being replaced by new. In 1894 nearly 17,500 square yards of asphalt pavement were constructed and, although, the city has over 50,000 square yards of chestnut block pavement, nearly 100,000 square yards of asphalt and 3,481 square yards of brick, nearly half a million dollars has already been spent in paving the streets.

*City Engineer's Department* will compare favorably with that of any city. The force in this department has recently been increased, and good work accomplished in all the necessary mechanical constructions, especially in the sewer system and ventilation. The city has seven miles of brick sewers, over eighteen miles of vitrified pipe, and over 1,500 of iron sewers, making a total of over twenty-five miles, with over 750 catch basins, 450 man-holes and about 60 flushing tanks. The total cost of constructing this system was nearly half a million dollars. The cost of lighting the city is, for the electric arc lights about 30 cts. per night, for 183 naphtha lamps 6½ cts. per night, and for seventy gas lamps 7½ cts. per night, making a total for the year of about \$3,700. A proposition is now before the city for the construction of a viaduct over the railroads at Chenango street, at a cost of \$100,000.

#### MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE INTERESTS.

In considering the wholesale interests of Binghamton we mention here only some of the early business men of the city, leaving those of the present day to be mentioned under the appropriate heads. Binghamton, by virtue of her position as a railroad centre, and proximity to the coal fields is peculiarly adapted for manufacturing purposes. In its early history, however, this interest was not largely developed. Flouring mills, lumber mills, foundries and machine shops were the first to

open up. Dr. Elisha Ely established the first furnace and plow manufactory at Millville. In 1842 this shop was removed to a site near the canal, and after changing hands several times, was owned by Benjamin H. Overhiser, and burned in 1857. M. W. Shapley, of the firm of Shapley & Wells, was a foreman in this shop, and afterwards started the shops on Hawley street, now owned by that firm. The Empire Iron Works were established in 1847 on Washington street, by Lewis & Morris. This firm built many stationary engines, at one time sending many to Cuba. This establishment was also burned.

The Binghamton Iron Works, Shapley & Wells, was established in 1854, by W. M. Shapley, under the name of the "Valley Iron Works" and the firm has done a large business in the manufacture of heavy milling machinery, engines, etc. The Shapley engine has become famous.

Charles Sedgwick had a machine shop in the early fifties, and F. S. Matthews owned a plow factory, located on Canal street, where as many as 1,500 plows were turned out in a year. Matthews afterwards handled a general line of agricultural implements, and the same business is now conducted by his sons.

In 1862 Tallman & Crofutt commenced the manufacture of the Centennial Flue and Furnace. In 1866 the William Scott machine shop was started; Mr. Scott was not in the concern until 1869. The Commercial avenue Foundry and shops belonging to J. Herald, and the Kennedy Hot Air Furnace Works on Court Street were established soon after; Jones' Scale Works, noted later, was established in 1865.

*Boots and Shoes* are among the principal manufactures. Lester Bros. & Co. started the business here in 1854. Hon. Horace N. Lester was head of the firm until his death in 1882, when his son G. Harry Lester took his place. They occupied the building at the corner of Henry and Washington streets, until the removal of the business to Lestershire. The firm met with financial troubles a few years ago. They were one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturing firms in the United States and their products aggregated several hundred thousand dollars annually.

H. E. Smith & Co. commenced the manufacture of Boots and Shoes here in 1852. This firm's sales here amounted to as high as \$140,000 annually. Chas. S. Case established a factory for fine boots and shoes on Court street in 1875. Stone, Goff & Co. opened their business in 1865. They now have a large factory on Water street. They are one of the oldest surviving firms of the boot and shoe trade of this city and do a business of upwards of half a million dollars annually. Gregg & Son for many years did a very large business in this industry. B. S. Benson & Co., and Mead & Benedict have done an extensive business in the manufacturing of boots and shoes.

*Furniture*, there are at present several firms engaged in the manufacturing and retailing of furniture. We mention especially Stickley & Brant and the Binghamton House Furnishing Company and several Chair companies; the history of this business at an early day suggests the name of the Parlor City Furniture Company, Binghamton Chair Company and McElroy & Watson.



GENERAL EDWARD F. JONES, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

GENERAL EDWARD F. JONES, of Binghamton, N. Y., was born in Utica, N. Y., June 3rd, 1828, but was reared in the state of Massachusetts. His early life was spent on a farm, where he acquired tastes that in after life often lead him to seek relaxation from an active business and public life by attending farmers' gatherings, grange meetings, fairs, etc., where he often delivers an address. In this way he has formed a wide circle of acquaintance, and his affable manners have won for him more friends than few public or private citizens. He was one of the early members of the Grange in this state, and for ten years was an officer of the state organization, of which he is still an active member. His life has always been one of hard work and diligence. He has found time to devote to public affairs, having served as Lieutenant-Governor from 1886 to 1891, inclusive. As a public officer he was always guided by the integrity

and honesty of purpose which has characterized his private life, a fact that was realized even by his political opponents, and which resulted in his being placed at the head of the Capitol Commission, controlling the expenditure of millions of the public money.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he was placed in command of the famous Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, the first regiment to go forward to the defense of the union, and whose historic march through Baltimore and prompt arrival at Washington saved the capitol.

At the close of the war he came to Binghamton and established the Jones Scale Works, where by energy and perseverance he has built up a prosperous business. The manufactory of scales, established by him more than a quarter of a century ago, is now owned and carried on by a corporation under the euphonious title of "Jones of Binghamton," of which Gen. Jones is president.

*Carriages and Sleighs.* This is a business of considerable importance in the city. The Kingman, Sturtevant & Larrabee factory is on the line of the Erie in the western part of the city, and was built some ten years ago. The Binghamton Wagon Co., a more recent organization, is located in the north-eastern part of the city. Among firms of an earlier date are McMahon, located at first on Hawley street and afterwards on Eldredge; James O'Neil, who began on Water street in 1875; W. H. Voorhees, who located at the corner of State and Hawley streets in 1875; A. L. Davis, corner Washington and Susquehanna streets, and Cornelius VanPatten, on Vestal avenue. There are several other firms engaged in repairing and making wagons, sleighs, etc.

The Binghamton Soap and Candle Works was formerly well known as Meagley's Soap Works. It was established in 1867 by Ford & Meagley. Mr. Meagley became sole proprietor in 1871 and two years later built the works which he successfully carried on until his death. The only soap factory now in operation is that of H. E. Parmalee, located at 6 Lewis street, who does but a small business.

The Binghamton Hoe and Tool Co. was organized in 1850, with J. J. Worden, president; T. R. Morgan, treasurer; George Whitney, secretary. L. Bolles soon became superintendent. The L. Bolles Hoe and Tool Co. was established in 1861, and soon had an annual output of 8,000 dozen.

The Binghamton Glass Works, located on McLean street, were incorporated in 1860. Five years later the industry had grown to such an extent that eighty-five men were employed, with a pay roll of \$6,000 per month. Green and amber glass-ware, as well as ordinary white glass, is manufactured, and the business is still prosperous.

The Binghamton Oil Refining Co. was formed in 1878, succeeding the "Continuous Oil Refining Co." J. S. Wells is president of the company, and E. E. Kattell, secretary and treasurer. The company manufactures a large quantity of lubricating oil, etc.

---

### BANKS.

The banks of the city of Binghamton have been ably conducted and passed through the great financial crisis of the country a few years ago with a record unequalled by those of any other city. In 1894 this city witnessed a great disaster by the failure of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank and the Broome County National Bank, both officered about the same and largely under the control of Tracy R. Morgan and D. L. Brownson. About the same time the Merchants National Bank and the Ross Bank, both controlled by the Rosses, failed. A great many poor people lost their savings which they had stored in these banks. Before this, in 1842, the Binghamton Bank had failed. This bank had only been organized three years and failed not through mismanagement, but rather because it could not get sufficient business to support it, the Broome County National Bank, which had been organized in 1832, doing nearly all the banking business of the village. This bank was chartered with

a capital of \$100,000, with Myron Merrill the first president, and Cary Murdock cashier. Mr. Murdock retained his office until 1841, when he was superceeded by Tracy Morgan, who has been cashier for over fifty years or until the bank passed into the hands of O. U. Kellogg as receiver. The bank was organized as a state bank in 1855, and as a national bank in 1865.

The Susquehanna Valley Bank was organized in 1854 with a capital of \$100,000. Sherman D. Phelps was the first president. In 1884 James W. Manier was elected president, and Arthur Griffin cashier, and still hold these positions. The bank now has a surplus of \$40,000.

The First National Bank was organized in 1864, with Abel Bennett as president, and George Pratt cashier. Mr. Bennett resigned in 1884, and F. T. Newell was elected in his place. Mr. Pratt also was succeeded by John Manier. This bank has a capital of \$200,000, and a surplus of \$100,000.

The Binghamton Savings Bank was incorporated in 1867. Horace A. Griswold was the first president, Harris G. Rogers treasurer. W. H. Wilkinson is now president and Charles W. Gennett treasurer. This bank has upwards of one million dollars on deposit, largely made up of the savings of the laboring class.

The Chenango Valley Savings Bank was incorporated in 1855. The bank was organized in 1867, and S. C. Hitchcock was chosen president and Sherman D. Phelps treasurer. One year later Mr. Hitchcock resigned and Sherman D. Phelps was elected president. Reference has already been made of the failure of this bank. It has resumed business with George A. Kent as president, and Henry Marean secretary.

The Merchants National Bank was organized in 1874 with Erastus Ross, president, and Geo. M. Burr, cashier. T. T. Mercereau and Horace Griswold afterwards served as cashiers, and were finally succeeded by F. E. Ross, who was cashier at the time the bank collapsed. George W. Dunn is the present receiver of the bank.

The Binghamton Trust Co. occupies quarters in the Strong block corner State and Henry streets. It has a capital of \$400,000; C. J. Knapp is president; H. W. Crary, vice-president; S. Hammond, secretary; A. J. Schlager, treasurer; Jacob Wiser, cashier.

The Strong State Bank is located near the Trust Co. This bank was organized as a state bank in 1895, with a capital of \$100,000; surplus, \$25,000. Cyrus Strong, Jr., is president; C. M. Strong, cashier.

B. H. Nelson & Son, private bankers, are located in the Nelson block, corner Chenango and Eldredge streets.

The City National Bank was organized in 1852 and reorganized in 1865; capital, \$200,000; surplus, \$40,000. John B. Van Name is president; Hartwell Morse, cashier.

The People's Bank was organized in 1895, capital, \$100,000. W. H. Wilkinson is president; W. E. Taylor, vice president; G. W. Ostrander, cashier.

The Binghamton Safe Deposit Co., is located at 51 Washington street, capital, \$10,000. F. T. Newell is president, and John Manier secretary and treasurer.



DR. JOHN G. ORTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

**J**OHN G. ORTON, M. D., one of Binghamton's most able physicians, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1827. He was graduated from the University of New York in 1853, and began the practice of medicine in this city the following year, where his commanding ability soon won for him recognition as a leader in his profession, a position he has ever since retained. He is a member of the Broome County Medical Society, was one of the founders of the New York State Medical Society, of which he was the first vice-president, is a member of the American Public Health Association, the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, and several other medical organizations.

As a scholar, Dr. Orton ranks high in his profession, and among the scientists of the country. He was the discoverer of the method of decomposing water by means of the galvanic current, and has made important discoveries connected with the manufacture of gun cotton.

Dr. Orton is also an able and fluent writer, and has contributed many valuable papers and essays to the literature of his profession. He has taken a great interest in all philanthropic enterprises, and was the founder of the Binghamton Orphan Asylum, and is prominent in the management of several charitable institutions. He is a director of the Binghamton Savings Bank, a member of the Board of Education, and is prominent in the business and social life of the city.



**C**HARLES R. SEYMOUR, M. D., was born at Albany, N. Y., March 11, 1870, the son of Edward W. and Harriet G. Seymour. He came to Binghamton with his parents in 1878, and entered the Binghamton High School. Graduating from this school, he entered the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1892. Dr. Seymour immediately commenced the practice of medicine in this city, and although one of the youngest of the profession, yet he is rapidly building up a large practice.



DR. CHARLES R. SEYMOUR, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



DR. FRANK E. SLATER.

**F**RANK Ellsworth Slater, M. D., one of Binghamton's prominent physicians, is a descendant of one of the pioneers of Broome county. Ira Slater came from New England and settled in the town of Triangle, where he resided until he died.

He left one son, Dea. Milo Slater, the father of the subject of this sketch. His mother was Affa W. Dudley, of Mehoopany, Pa., a descendant of the Dimmick family, and a niece of Judge Dimmick of Susquehanna county, and a niece of Rev. Davis Dimmick, one of the founders of the First Baptist Church of this city. Dr. Slater is a graduate of the Binghamton High School, the Fredonia State Normal School and the University of New York. He studied under Dr. L. P. Blair of McDonough, N. Y., and opened

an office in this city at the corner of Oak and Lydia streets, where has built up a large practice. He was elected a school commissioner in 1893, and an alderman in 1891. He is a member of Malta Commandery, Otsenigo Lodge F. & A. M., and Nevada Tribe I, O. R. M.



**MEDICAL PROFESSION.**

From 1790 to 1800 various laws were passed in the state of New York regulating the practice of medicine. In 1897 a law was passed requiring physicians to study two years.

The Broome County Medical Society has been in existence since 1806. It boasts of being one of the first organizations of the kind in the state. On July 4th, 1806, the following doctors of medicine assembled at Chenango Point: Phineas Bartholomew, D. A. Wheeler, Lewis Allen, Ezra Seymour, Jonathan Gray, and Elihu Ely. Their object was to organize a medical society. Daniel Wheeler was elected president; Ezra Seymour, vice-president; Elihu Ely, secretary; Jonathan Gray, moderator; Chester Lusk, treasurer. Drs. Phineas Bartholomew, Elihu Ely, Chester Lusk and Lewis Allen were appointed a committee to draft by-laws and report at next meeting. At the next session on July 30th, of the same year, these by-laws were approved and three censors were chosen, Drs. Samuel Barclay, Chester Lusk and Jesse Hotchkiss. Chester Lusk was chosen a delegate to the State Medical Society, which was to convene at Albany the following February. The following are the names of the presidents of this society since its organization:

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Daniel A. Wheeler, 1806-12.  | S. H. French, 2d. 1868-69.   |
| Chester Lusk, 1812-23.       | J. H. Crittenden, 1869-70.   |
| Tracy Robinson, 1823-36.     | I. C. Edson, 1870-71.        |
| Pelataiah B Brooks, 1836-38. | James Brooks, 1871-72.       |
| Silas West, 1838-39.         | C. R. Rogers, 1872-73.       |
| O. T. Bundy, 1839-40.        | A. W. K. Andrews, 1873-74.   |
| S. D. Hand, 1840-42.         | H. C. Hall, 1874-75.         |
| S. H. French, 1842-44.       | L. D. Witherill, 1875-76.    |
| George Burr, 1844-45.        | Walter Brooks, 1876-77.      |
| A. P. Bronson, 1845-46.      | S. P. Allen, 1877-78.        |
| P. B. Brooks, 1846-49.       | C. G. Estabrooks, 1878-79.   |
| S. M. Hunt, 1849-50.         | C. W. Greene, 1879-80.       |
| S. H. French, 1850-51.       | A. F. Taylor, 1880-81.       |
| Thomas Johnson, 1851-52.     | C. B. Richards, 1881-82.     |
| S. H. French, 1852-54.       | Dwight Dudley, 1882-83.      |
| George Burr, 1854-56.        | Daniel S. Burr, 1883-84.     |
| John G. Orton, 1856-57.      | John W. Booth, 1884-85.      |
| E. Daniels, 1857-58.         | F. W. Putnam, 1885-86.       |
| S. H. Harrington, 1858-59.   | S. F. McFarland, 1886-87.    |
| E. G. Crafts, 1859-60.       | H. F. Beardsley, 1887-88.    |
| P. M. Way, 1860-61.          | D. P. Jackson, 1888-89.      |
| W. S. Griswold, 1861-62.     | John M. Farrington, 1889-90. |
| I. D. Meacham, 1862-63.      | W. A. Moore, 1890-91.        |
| William Voorhes, 1863-64.    | E. A. Pierce, 1891-92.       |
| William Bassett, 1864-65.    | R. A. Seymour, 1892-93.      |
| George Burr, 1865-66.        | L. D. Farnham, 1893-94.      |
| L. Griffin, 1866-67.         | E. L. Smith, 1893-95.        |
| C. R. Heaton, 1867-68.       |                              |

The present officers of the society are: president, Dr. E. L. Smith; vice-president, Dr. C. G. Wagner; secretary, Dr. John Leverett; treasurer, Dr. E. H. Wells; censors, Drs. J. H. Chittenden, J. G. Orton, J. M. Farrington, R. A. Seymour and A. G. Taylor.

The Broome County Homeopathic Medical Society was organized February 4, 1863, Dr. Titus L. Brown being the first president, and Dr. C. F. Millspaugh, secretary. The society also includes the homeopathic physicians in Tioga county. The present officers are: president, Dr. C. T. Haines; vice president, Dr. G. H. Jenkins; secretary and treasurer, Dr. C. W. Adams.

Among the early physicians of the city of Binghamton, we mention the following as prominently connected with its development:

Dr. Phineas Bartholomew a native of Coxsackie, who came to the old village of Chenango Point, and from thence to Binghamton in 1803. He was a skilled physician, rough in his manner, but with a sympathetic heart. After a few years he returned to his old home in Coxsackie.

Dr. Elihu Ely came from Lyme, Conn., in 1805, and for forty-six years was an enterprising business man and good physician. He opened the first drug store in the city, and started the first iron works. He laid aside the practice of medicine in 1832, and devoted his entire attention to his large business and real estate interests.

In 1810 Dr. Tracy Robinson came to Binghamton from Columbus, Chenango county. Dr. Robinson was identified with many of the early interests of the city. Soon after coming here he opened a drug store; later he sold this business to Dr. Doubleday and embarked in the dry goods business. For three years he was in the newspaper business, and in 1819 he went into the old "Binghamton Hotel," which he owned for ten years. At the adoption of the new constitution in 1822 he was appointed the first judge of Broome county, holding the office until 1833, when he was appointed postmaster. His useful life came to an end in 1867.

Another physician prominent in the early history of the city was Dr. Ammi Doubleday, who came in 1813, from Lebanon, Columbia county. He first engaged in the drug trade, but soon gave it up to devote himself entirely to his practice. In 1817 he was appointed county clerk, which office he held four years. Soon after this he suddenly dropped his profession and embarked in various financial enterprises, in all of which he was remarkably successful. He was the constructing contractor on two sections of the Erie Railroad, and for a section of the Croton Water Works. In 1852 he organized the Bank of Binghamton, and was its president until his death in 1867.

Dr. Silas West came in 1823 from Oneida county, and for many years was an honored member of the medical fraternity of the city. Dr. Stephen D. Hand, Dr. Nathan S. Davis, Dr. Edwin Eldredge, Dr. Charles Johnson, Dr. Thomas Jackson and Dr. Horace Griswold were prominent practicing physicians some fifty years ago. Dr. George Burr, who came to Binghamton from Union in 1843, was a physician of more than local fame. He was a lecturer for many years at the Geneva Medical College, and the author of many standard medical works.

Among the leading physicians of the present day in the city we mention the following: Dr. John G. Orton, Dr. Frank E. Slater and Dr. Charles R. Seymour, of whom brief sketches are made on the opposite page.

Dr. John Wesley Cobb, was born in Middletown, September 7th, 1838, and is the son of Zipron and Sarah M. Cobb. He was educated for the medical profession at the Albany Medical College, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1859. In 1862 he passed an examination at the University of Pennsylvania, and served as a surgeon in the war of the Rebellion during 1862-63, being in charge of a general hospital near Fredericksburg, Va., during the winter of 1863. He is a member of Watrous Post, G. A. R., and of the Union Veterans' League of this city. Dr. Cobb is now located at 21 Court street, where he has

enjoyed a large practice for the past eighteen years.

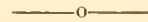
Charles E. Webster, M. D., was born at Wood's Holl, Mass., June 18, 1856. He was educated at the Binghamton Central High School, and took a complete medical course at the Harvard Medical College. After graduating from Harvard Dr Webster commenced the practice of medicine in Cook county Ill., residing in Chicago, where he remained until 1890, when he removed to 73 Chenango street, this city, where he has established a larger practice.



DR. CHARLES W. CARPENTER, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

**D**R. CHARLES W. CARPENTER was born at Clinton, Wyoming county, Pa., August 26, 1846, and is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Brown Carpenter. He was educated at the Wyoming Seminary and commenced the study of medicine in 1867, attending three courses of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he graduated. He then returned to his native town, Clinton, and established himself in the practice of his profession, which he followed for eighteen years. In 1879-80 he took an additional course at Bellevue Hospital, during which time he had charge of the surgical department for out-door poor, under Prof. J. D. Bryant. Again he returned to Clinton, where he practiced until 1891, when he removed to Binghamton, locating at 74 Court street. Dr. Carpen-

ter enjoys a large practice, and is also the proprietor of Dr. Carpenter & Co., manufacturers of Blood and Rheumatic Syrup.



DR. F. H. McFARLAND, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

**D**R. F. H. McFARLAND, the well-known optician, is a son of Dr. S. F. McFarland, the oculist. For nine years Dr. McFarland has been making a reputation for himself by strict attention to business, honest dealing and good work. When he began his business the grinding of lens was not done in this city, but Dr. McFarland now has a fully equipped laboratory for the grinding and drilling of lens for both ordinary and frameless spectacles, thus enabling him to fill all optical prescriptions and do all repairing promptly. His office is at 76 Front st., where he gives his attention to the accurate filling of optical prescriptions from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

**HOTELS.**

A passing allusion has already been made to the old Lewis Keller Inn, which was built in 1801 and previous to that date was kept at "Chenango Point's" first site. Two years later Thomas Whitney opened a hotel in the LeRoy building on Court street. This building which also contained the store of Whitney & Woodruff was destroyed by fire two years later. The most noted of these early hotels was the one erected in 1809 by David Brownson and known as "Peterson's Tavern," from its landlord Samuel Peterson who kept it many years. It was afterwards called Chenango House, and was located where the Congregational church now stands. This hotel was destroyed by fire in 1859, having enjoyed a period of prosperity and patronage for fifty years. Colonel Abbott and Lewis Squires built the Broome County House in 1828. This stood where the present Exchange Hotel is now located. It was burned in 1838, and was soon after rebuilt and called the Phoenix Hotel until 1842 when the name was changed to Exchange Hotel. Since that time it has received many improvements.

The old Binghamton Coffee House was built in 1819 with Dr. Tracy Robinson and Mr. Augustus Morgan as first proprietors. Later the name was changed to the American and from that to the Cafferty House. The building stands on the south-east corner of Court and Water streets. The present Coffee House is located on State street and is under the management of the W. C. T. U.

The old Ways Hotel was located on Court street opposite the Centenary M. E. Church. The name was changed to Crandall House and the old building has been replaced by a handsome brick building.

The Franklin House was built in 1867 on Washington street and has been since replaced by a handsome brick block.

The Chenango House on Water street was first called the Cafferty House; it has been built over thirty years and recently been largely improved. Around this are located many other hotels, some of which have been built for many years. This locality contained the first principal residences of the city. Washington street at an early day was a back lane and considered of no importance.

The Mersereau House was the first one built near the depot. This was rebuilt into the Spaulding House which will be remembered by the most of our citizens. It was removed to make way for the D. L. & W. Ry. in 1883.

The Lewis House was built in 1849 or soon after the Erie railroad was opened. William Shanley bought the property in 1873 and has improved it somewhat.

Hotel Bennett was built by Hon. Abel Bennett in 1881. It is a large well fitted up hotel. There are over 60 other hotels in the city, many accomodating only a few boarders and depending largely on their bar. Five of the first-class ones have nearly all the patronage of the travelling public.



**HOTEL BENNETT, WASHINGTON ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**



**THE "COSY CAFE."**

This pleasant little hotel is located at 16 Ferry street and is conducted on the European plan. Mr. C. S. Fowler is the proprietor, and has established a restaurant second to none in the city. His tables are provided with all seasonable delicacies, game etc., and the establishment is rightly named, the "Cosy Cafe."



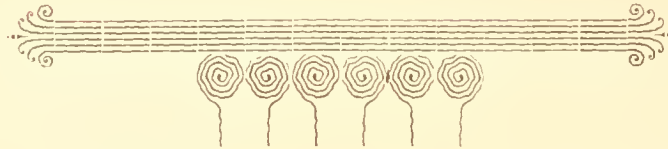
## . . . The Arlington, . . .

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



*The Leading Hotel of the City.*

This new and elegant hotel is pleasantly located at the corner of Chenango and Lewis sts., where its convenience to the depots and to the business portion of the city makes it a favorite with the traveling public. The proprietors, Messrs. Kennedy & Tierney, have spared no expense in fitting up their house, and everything demanded by luxury or comfort has been provided. Its rates are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day.



## . . Hotel Crandall, . .

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



Hotel Crandall is located on Court street, in the business centre of the city, and has long been a most popular hostelry. It has recently been newly fitted up by the proprietors, Ferguson & Scanlin, who are very popular among their patrons. Guests are taken to and from all trains in a free 'bus, and every effort is made by the courteous proprietors to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the public. Rates \$2.00 per day, \$1.25 to theatrical people.





RESIDENCE OF G. A. BARLOW, 56 FRONT STREET, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF HIRAM H. PECK, 98 MAIN STREET, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

## The Wholesale Paper Trade.



STEPHENS & COMPANY'S PAPER STORE, 85-87 STATE STREET, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

THE wholesale paper business in Binghamton was established in 1881 by ex-mayor F. H. Stephens, who in that year organized the firm of Stephens & Miller. Mr. Stephens had been connected with the active business interests of the city since 1859, and since 1862 had conducted a retail book and stationery store on Court street. The business of jobbing paper and stationery which now occupied his attention, opened a successful field through New York state and northern Pennsylvania, and after moving twice to accommodate the demands of increasing business, was in 1889 located in the present commodious quarters at 85 and 87 State street. Here the firm was succeeded by the present firm of Stephens & Company, composed of Hon. F. H. Stephens, and his son, Henry A. Stephens, who had been connected with the concern since 1884. The splendid store in the Kent block, double store, five floors and basement, has made a commodious and convenient home for the establishment, and the rapid growth of State street with its fine modern blocks, has made the location one of the finest in the city.

The first floor of the store contains the office, and is devoted largely to the retail department, the firm handling wall paper largely, and making a specialty of fine

styles of paper hangings, as well as the cheaper grades which are now largely in demand. Window shades and room mouldings are sold in connection with the wall paper, and these lines make up a considerable business in themselves. Blank books and office supplies of all description, typewriter paper and material, school books and school supplies, and an immense line of stationery, embracing the latest styles and tints of fine writing papers, are all to be found on this floor. The big basement is filled with wrapping papers, building and roofing papers, news and printing papers, and twines of all kind, which close relations with various mills enable the firm to handle at mill prices. The upper floors are occupied by a stock of paper sacks, butter trays, oyster and ice cream pails, and grocers' supplies; book paper, poster paper and the various papers demanded for the printer's trade, and one floor is almost entirely taken up with the stock of wall paper and window shades. Holiday goods and novelties, base ball goods, flags, etc., are handled in their season, and go to make up a business which has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the city, and is a credit alike to the town and to the energy and enterprise of this firm.

# The BOSTON STORE, Binghamton, N. Y.



"FIFTEEN YEARS HAVE WE LABORED."

**I**N 1880 the Boston Store entered as a competitor for the patronage of traders in Binghamton and every surrounding town and hamlet.

In 1895 it is the largest dry goods store in this section.

Business integrity, capital and experience have combined in creating a popular impression and making this the general trading centre of the people.

It is everybody's store, and all have learned to be at home, to feel at ease and roam around at will.

For many reasons this store is interesting. It illustrates in full the advanced methods of merchandising, unsurpassed values, high standard qualities, variety of goods and remarkable low prices on every article.


Make us a visit; you are welcome as sightseers without being purchasers. You will recognize the merit of our stock and be introduced to lower prices than would be possible to picture in your imagination.

Every department represents a stock full to overflowing, and styles up to date.

With the changing seasons you can watch every line of merchandise grow in magnitude, later diminish, then wonder how it is possible to maintain so interested a crowd of busy buyers over three hundred days in every year. Experience is the most reliable teacher, and we have learned the lesson well.

## ||| FOWLER, DICK & WALKER, |||

Leaders of Low Prices and Latest Creations in

Dry and Fancy Goods, Notions, Cloaks, Millinery, 

 Shoes, Wall Paper, Books, Stationery and Kitchenware.





RESIDENCE OF B. R. PIKE, 5 GOETHE STREET,  
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

## The Board of Trade of Binghamton, N. Y.

*By E. M. Tierney, President of the Board.*

The advantages of a live, up-to-date Board of Trade to the municipality cannot be very well systematically enumerated in a limited space, but this much I will say, that there are innumerable ways in which a Board can materially increase the financial and business interests of the people of any town or city where an active and harmonious Board is successfully organized. The usefulness of a Board must not be altogether measured by its activity in fostering and developing new industries.

There is a generally accepted belief that this phase of its work is usually considered its chief function, and it is very often reckoned as the only gauge for its effectiveness in promoting the welfare of a place. This is not, however, always true, for the province of the Board can be extended so as to admit of its interference or co-operation on all matters of local interest which are in any way destined to promote the weal and prosperity of the whole people.

The Board can work a wholesome influence in shaping the proper administration of municipal affairs: in advocating needed improvements; in regulating local taxation; in adjusting transportation rates for merchandise and manufactured commodities generally; in settling all controversies arising out of labor disturbances, and in adjusting differences among its members; in disseminating, far and wide, the attractions and facilities of the town for manufactories, etc., with a view of inviting foreign capitalists to locate their business there.

All these subjects are proper and relevant for the consideration of a Board of Trade. Another very commendable feature growing out of a prosperous Board, is to be found in the personal associations engendered among its members, which is productive of closer friendships and a higher regard for individual interests as well as for the social and business welfare of the entire community.

The Board of Trade may by conservative action become an influential factor in sustaining a high order of municipal government. There is a growing conviction that the enforcement of law, the conduct of municipal business and the improvement of the city are at all times up to the standard set by public opinion.

The Board of Trade should have no aim that is not consistent with and contributory to the advancement and solidarity of the public welfare and its influence and usefulness should develop and expand in keeping with the progress and extension of our beautiful and prosperous city.

With the progress of time, the Board should become more and more an inseparable part of the commercial, industrial and educational interests of our city, at least to the extent of contributing to and receiving from them all, as their representatives bring their experience and thought into its councils and there-

in evolve many new ideas of utilitarian propensity, only to again return to their pursuits enriched through a more liberal enlightenment, resulting from the interchange of opinions with their fellow members.

The persistent energy of the Board can accomplish much toward crystalizing a sentiment among our citizens in favor of a wider interest in progressive local measures, a stronger faith in the advantage to the city of united work and action, and the necessity of having and maintaining an organization so well established that it will invite the active and earnest interest of every business man. Individual interest can do something, but organized effort alone will accomplish the desired results.

The frequent meeting together of any intelligent and patriotic body of citizens to propound and discuss business questions, to investigate business propositions, and to consider the effect of public measures on the well-being of the city, is of itself of great importance, and has an influence for the general good of the whole people. If our business men would take a more liberal and unselfish view of these questions, and devote more thought and time to public affairs, they would not only contribute to individual success in business, but they would also help to increase the value of property investment.

The present generation must plan for a greater Binghamton in the future than our forefathers had any conception of. The future greatness of our Board of Trade, as well as that of our city, will be largely measured by the degree of energy, enterprise and self-sacrificing spirit of the men of to-day. The high duty rests upon us of working out and evolving the destiny of our beloved city. We have a magnificent city, the Parlor City of the world, whose phenomenal and brilliant past is only to be transcended and eclipsed by its glorious future.

With its central location as a shipping point; its widely diversified wealth; its fine public buildings; its present and constantly increasing material possibilities; its freedom from entangling municipal controversies that cause unrest and suspicion among the people; its high health standard; its low death rate; its insignificant bonded indebtedness; its low tax rate; its clean and well-paved streets, which have gained for us an enviable reputation for thrift and cleanliness, and which are being constantly improved; its unsurpassed and modernly equipped and efficient fire department; its superb educational facilities for the instruction of the youth; its high public credit at home and abroad; its high standard of intelligence, integrity and morality among her whole people, which can always be relied upon as the bulwark of patriotic institutions and American citizenship. All these features and many others too, surely give to Binghamton the proud distinction of being one of the greatest cities on earth, and as we take a horoscope of its future we can neither see nor imagine of anything to prevent it from progressing even beyond the horizon of the most sanguine expectations of its most enthusiastic inhabitant.

The Board of Trade should at all times strive to uphold this high standard of popularity for our city, through aggressive and original enterprise along the lines of greater industrial improvement and increased municipal wealth.

While much is expected from the Board by our citizens they should themselves not lose sight of the fact that the Board of itself will not be able to accomplish much without their co-operation and liberal financial support. This fact is very patent and is undeniably true, for the Board has not the right or authority to enter into any business transaction that would involve a legal or monetary responsibility upon its members. So therefore, as the Board cannot execute, it can only direct and

point out the way to our citizens where they and our city can be mutually benefited by pursuing the course outlined by the Board.

The Board of Trade should not be allowed to wane and retrograde, but it should be strengthened and supported by the citizens of Binghamton in whose interests its work is always applied with more or less success.

**BINGHAMTON AS A CITY.**

Binghamton was incorporated by a special act of the legislature passed April 9th, 1867. The first charter election was held in May of the same year. Abel Bennett was elected mayor, and the following aldermen were chosen:—

- 1st ward—Geo. W. Lester and John T. Whitmore.
- 2nd “ —Amos G. Hull and Frederick A. Morgan.
- 3rd “ —Henry B. Ogden and Thomas W. Waterman.
- 4th “ —Hiram Sanders and Isaiah Dunham.
- 5th “ —Daniel Lyons and Charles Stuart.

Frederick A. Morgan was president of the council; Julius P. Morgan, clerk; W. W. Elliott, treasurer; Solomon Judd, fire marshal; James Dillon, superintendent of streets.

The following named gentlemen have served as mayor since the incorporation of the city:

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Abel Bennett, 1867.      | Horace N. Lester, 1880.     |
| Jabez F. Rice, 1868.     | Duncan R. Grant, 1881.      |
| Job N. Congdon, 1869-70. | James K. Welden, 1882.      |
| Walton Dwight, 1871.     | John S. Wells, 1883.        |
| Sherman D. Phelps, 1872. | George A. Thayer, 1884-85.  |
| Benj. N. Loomis, 1873.   | Joseph M. Johnson, 1886.    |
| D. M. Halbert, 1874.     | George C. Bayless, 1887.    |
| Charles McKinney, 1875.  | Tracy R. Morgan, 1888.      |
| John Rankin, 1876.       | Frank H. Stephens, 1889-90. |
| Charles Butler, 1877-78. | Benajah S. Curran, 1891-92. |
| James H. Bartlett, 1879. | George E. Green, 1893-97.   |

The board of city government is as follows:

- Mayor, Geo. E. Green.
- President of Common Council, William Mason.

**Board of Alderman:**

- 1st ward—Frank E. Slater.
- 2nd “ —James E. Northrup.
- 3rd “ —William Mason.
- 4th “ —Paul A. Malles.
- 5th “ —James L. Talbot.
- 6th “ —Daniel Lyons.
- 7th “ —George L. Harding.
- 8th “ —Michael T. Garvey.
- 9th “ —Schuyler C. Brandt.
- 10th “ —James H. Tobin.
- 11th “ —Edgar L. Bennett.
- 12th “ —Reuben B. Jump
- 13th “ —Irving C. Hull,

- City Clerk, Lewis Seymour.
- City Attorney, Frank Stewart.
- City Treasurer, Chas. P. Radeker.
- Recorder, James H. Roberts.
- Supt. of Streets and City Property, C. H. Montrose.
- City Engineer, S. E. Monroe.
- Chief Engineer Fire Department, Chas. N. Hogg.
- Sealer of Weights and Measures, M. W. Seeley.
- Janitor, John S. Woodruff.
- City Sexton, Michael Lloyd.
- Constables, George H. Hermans, Hiram D. Stoddard, Jabez J. Lewis.
- Assessors, C. D. Aldrich, John E. Wentz, Robert Brown.
- Justices of the Peace, Albert S. Barnes, W. E. Roberts.



## Excelsior Clothing Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

103 and 105 Collier Street, (Old Post-Office Block.)



INTERIOR VIEW OF STORE DURING BUSINESS HOURS.

**T**HE Excelsior Clothing Co. is one of Binghamton's most flourishing mercantile enterprises and is the leader in its own line. The firm occupies the commodious store, Nos. 103 and 105 Collier street, and also has a large branch store at 325 East Water Street, Elmira, N. Y. The growth of the Excelsior Clothing Co. is merely a question of how far they can impart knowledge, and when the people of Broome county learn of the fair dealing of this firm, much of its present advertising will be unnecessary; the more the public learns of its method of business, the more rapid will be its growth.

Although this firm has only been located in Binghamton eighteen months, yet it has reached the front rank among the clothiers, and impartial observers give them the credit of leaders. They employ more salesmen

in their men's and children's departments than any other firm in the city. The firm concentrates all its energy in handling of clothing, doing both a wholesale and retail business. They are very heavy purchasers, always embracing opportunities of buying large stocks when offered at low figures, and often buying the entire stock of a manufacturer. This fact enables the firm to offer many unsurpassed bargains to the public, saving their patrons money. All goods sold by the Excelsior Clothing Co. are guaranteed as represented, or the cost is cheerfully refunded. Another popular feature introduced by this firm is the keeping in repair of all clothing sold by them under a guarantee, for the term of one year free of any charge.

## The Bartholomew Portrait House.

54-58 Eldredge Street, Binghamton, N. Y.



THE above cuts represent two well-known business men of Binghamton, Messrs. G. J. and J. N. Bartholomew, proprietors of the Bartholomew Portrait House, located at 54-58 Eldredge street. These two gentlemen are natives of the Empire state, having been born at Etna, N. Y., and are the sons of Jesse and Nancy Griswold Bartholomew. They established their present business November 1st, 1893, and have made for themselves an excellent reputation for the high quality and superior finish of the work turned out by them. They employ only the best artists, skilled in crayon and pastil work, and are doing a very successful business.



EDWARD W. SEYMOUR, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

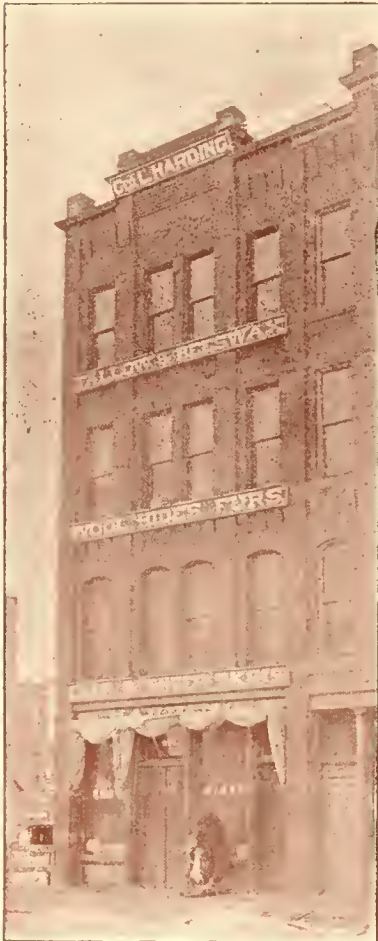
FEW men are more closely connected with the growth and improvement of the "Parlor City" than Mr. Edward W. Seymour, the well-known contractor and builder, and many monuments of his skill are scattered about the city in the shape of some of its most substantial structures.

Edward W. Seymour is the son of Charles and Julia Bergeron Seymour, and was born at Albany, N. Y., July 15th, 1846. He received his education at the Albany Normal School, and embarked in business in this city in 1893, with an office and shop at 191 State street. Among the buildings erected by him are the Mt. Prospect Mills, on Water street, owned by S. Mills Ely, the Bayless Paper Mills, etc. Mr. Seymour is a most energetic and enterprising man, and a citizen of whom his city may well be proud.

## George L. Harding,

Buyer of Hides, Skins, Raw Furs, Tallow, and Manufacturer of Fertilizers,

205 WATER STREET, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



ONE of the commercial landmarks of this city is the above mentioned enterprise, which for over half a century has contributed greatly to the wealth and reputation of Binghamton. It was founded in 1836 at Albion, Mich., Mr. Lowell Harding removing to this city in May, 1839, since which time it has been continuously conducted by Mr. Harding and his sons, Theodore and George L. Harding, the former having been associated with his father from 1868 to 1876, the latter having been admitted to an interest in the business during the year 1878. The premises occupied for the business are embraced in one of the most complete and convenient establishments of its kind in the country. It is a handsome four-story and basement building, 22x100 feet in dimensions, erected in 1891 and owned by Mr. Harding. In 1892, after an honored and eventful business career of over fifty years, the elder Mr. Harding retired, leaving the whole business to his son, George, who with enlarged facilities is prepared for business from the ground floor up. The operations of the house embrace the collection and purchase of hides and skins of all kinds, raw furs and tallow, which are procured from the producing centers of the country and are shipped to the trade in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Trenton chiefly. The highest market prices are paid for anything in these lines and consignments from merchants and others are solicited. Mr. Geo. L. Harding covers a large territory, transacting an annual business that would do credit to much larger cities. In the buying and handling of raw furs, this house stands among the largest and best known in the state.

Soon after assuming full control of the above mentioned business, Mr. Harding purchased a farm just west of the city, on the Vestal road, erecting thereon a number of substantial buildings for the manufacture of fertilizers. Only the very best and most modern machinery has been purchased. The result of this last venture is that Mr. Harding is now prepared to furnish the farmer or gardener with a high grade vegetable fertilizer made from the very best material and warranted a first class crop producer. Anyone contemplating the purchase of fertilizers would consult their own interest by calling at the store, 205 Water street and be satisfied as to the merits of this grade of goods. Bone-meal, ground bone and chicken feed also prepared at the above factory and on sale at reasonable prices.



GEO. L. HARDING'S FERTILIZER WORKS.

## The Binghamton "Republican."

The Republican is an institution that has grown up with the country. The weekly Republican was started in 1822, upon the western idea that every cross-roads ought to have a post office and newspaper, and try to be a county seat. Broome county, like Chemung, is an offshoot of Tioga county. Binghamton got its court house, which was a little frame building in the woods, in 1806. Elmira had to wait until 1836, notwithstanding she was an Indian capital when Columbus discovered America. The first daily published from the Republican office was the evening Express in 1848. In that year William Stuart purchased the Republican, and in connection with his brother-in-law, Edwin T. Evans, started the daily Iris, which was afterwards called the daily Republican. Whether the name of the Express was changed to Iris, or whether the Express had gone to that newspaper bourne, etc., before the Iris was started, is now known only by those old-time editors who have gone over to the majority. William Stuart was a native of Binghamton and like all Binghamtonians of his youthful days—he was born in his youth—had to be born in the woods or postpone the event until the land was cleared. As soon as he grew up he "went west, young man," settled on the prairie at a place called Chicago, got a post-office and started a daily paper called the American. But he was a man of a level head and didn't have much faith in the future of Chicago. So he came back to Binghamton, went into the newspaper business and prospered by the aid of the post-office which he found time to run for several years in connection with his printing business. In 1864 Mr. Stuart, who was sole proprietor, leased the Republican to Carl Brothers & Taylor under circumstances that were somewhat peculiar. The Carls and Taylor who were printers in the office, and wanted a raise of salaries and regular pay days. War times were hustling prices up, and it took a precious wad of spot cash in forty-cents-in-a-dollar greenbacks to enable an economical family to flag the grocer and butcher for a week. When the printers waited upon Mr. Stuart with demands that were quite uncommon enough now, he told them to take the d—d thing and pay themselves if they could pay more than he could. They took it and did well with it. They made it a charter member of the State Associated Press, increased the value of the plant and enabled Mr. Stuart to sell to good advantage to Mallette & Reid, who came here from New York in 1867. The Republican prospered in a conservative way under Mallette & Reid until 1876, when Mr. Mallette's health failed and he was obliged to retire. Then the Republican had its ups and downs which were principally downs, until 1878, when it was downed by mortgages and the sheriff in consequence of financial embarrassments and other unpleasantnesses principally due to the fact that the men in control were not built for running newspapers.

Charles M. Dickinson became the head and principal stockholder of a new organization that took a bill of sale from the

sheriff. Mr. Dickinson is a man of superior executive ability, which soon showed itself in a thorough reorganization of the Republican. The balance sheet which had been so slanted that more ran out than came in, was set upon a new angle, so that more came in than went out. According to the appearances of things the balance sheet remains very much upon that angle yet. The new building is one of the evidences, a fine and expensive lithographic plant is another, and a new Bollock perfecting press will be another. The general growth of the paper and plant to accommodate its growing business, which has gone on without a break for twelve years, is evidence of skillful management and solid good work. Mr. Dickinson is sole proprietor, and has been for several years. The other stockholders parted company with him on the issue of building up the plant. They wanted dividends and he wanted growth. He bought them out at par, after they had paid ten per cent. dividends for several years, and they went their way rejoicing. He has managed the business to suit himself, and seems to be satisfied with the practical working of his newspaper ideas.

The sole proprietor is editor-in-chief and chief business manager, and runs generalities and details through thorough organization. He is a positive man, quick to make conclusions and firm in his decisions. A suggestion, whether from his own mind or the mind of another, is handled quickly and either adopted or shot on the spot. His lawyer education to think enough of his own opinions to fight for them is strong. His mind is a rare make-up of strong qualities of opposite directions, but well harmonized at the center. His first love was literature, for which he has excellent natural ability well cultured. His second turn was to the law. He read with Daniel S. Dickinson and was admitted to practice in 1865. In this profession he was successful, but owing to failing health from office confinement he was obliged to quit it. His attention was then turned to farm life to grow a new crop of health, and he was again successful. His home on South Mountain, a paradise of magnificent distances and a well-appointed farm of 320 acres, is one of the results of his laying off to repair his health. The Muse which he wooed in his youth, or rather the Muse which wooed him, insists upon being courted. A volume of 150 pages, published a few years ago, is the result of this long intimacy which the man of many business affairs finds it difficult to abandon. His poems, which were passing under review by the press a year ago, contains more than the usual number of gems for a volume of its size. The famous "The Children," which was for a long time erroneously credited to Charles Dickens, finds its home here as the chaperon of the younger children of the author's fancy. In prose work and editorial comments and arguments, Mr. Dickinson is vigorous in thought and positive in expression. The lawyer education of argoing one side at a time asserts itself, though he always aims to be fair and candid, and above all things just.

## The Seed Trade.

Binghamton, like other centers of a farming country, must necessarily handle more or less seed, and in this line it far surpasses most cities of its size. Farm seeds until last season have been largely in the lead. About one year ago (1894) the seed establishment of J. J. Bell was moved to this city from Flowers, N. Y., and being the only one in the city handling a full line of everything and issuing a catalogue for the general trade, we mention it first.

J. J. Bell started his mammoth seed business while a boy attending school. As with many other farm boys, pennies were hard things to get, and he would gather at spare minutes flower seeds and when sent on long errands would sell a few to the people living along the road. In this way he accumulated sufficient to insert a two-line advertisement in the Sunday School Times, paying 60 cents for the same, and realizing in return several dollars. Elated with this success each succeeding season he used still more advertising space, and when about sixteen years of age commenced to teach school during the winters. The putting up of seeds to fill these orders in early years was done after the close of the day's work, which was usually



J. J. BELL, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

after nine o'clock at night, and the work was carried on in his bedroom while the rest of the family were asleep. Each succeeding year marked a growth in the business and nearly every year it has more than doubled. From a few circulars and a small newspaper advertisement at first, the advertising depart-

ment this season has printed over 175,000, catalogues and placed advertisements in several hundred of the leading papers and magazines of this country, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The shipping business has mostly been removed from Flowers, N. Y., and is now located at 15 Ferry St., Binghamton occupying the entire block. The seed farms are still retained at Flowers.

Everything new which possesses merit and every old stan-



dard variety of seed will be found in his catalogue, mailed free to all who apply. For example last season they listed over fifty varieties of Sweet Peas, forty varieties of Asters, thirty varieties of Pansies and other things in proportion. In vegetables nothing worthy of notice is omitted, their entire list covering about 1,400 varieties. These seeds are all grown with special care in the sections where they develop the most perfectly, the greatest of care is used to offer only the best and perhaps the whole secret of success is explained in this motto: "Highest in Quality, Lowest in Price."

Mr. Bell went to work at first believing that he could secure the people's patronage if he sold them for three or four cents a package as good or better seeds than they could secure elsewhere at five cents a package.

Most of the seed in his catalogue is listed from two to five cents a package and are guaranteed to be at least equal to and in most cases better than those which customers pay double the amount for in other places. An invitation is extended to all to look at the stock and prices before buying or a catalogue can be had free by sending your address on a postal card to

J. J. BELL,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



## The Whitney=Noyes Seed Company, Binghamton, N. Y.



**B**INGHAMTON is the center of a very extensive trade in Timothy and Clover seeds, and is one of the leading markets of the country for both domestic and export business. This fact is largely due to the extensive enterprise of The Whitney-Noyes Seed Company. This company was incorporated in 1883 and besides dealing largely in field seeds at wholesale, conducts a special business of cleaning Timothy and Clover into uniform grades that in purity are unequalled. The complete separation of weed seeds involves processes so difficult, and machinery so original and various, that the business is necessarily a special and exceptional one.

The World's Columbian Exposition gave this company the "highest awards for Purity, Vitality and Perfection of Grain, for both Clover and Timothy seeds," with special mention in the Judge's Report as follows:

"Although The Whitney-Noyes Seed Company did not exhibit their seed cleaning machinery, and of course cannot be given an award on things not exhibited, yet from the appearance of the resulting clean seed (really the *finest and best of all exhibited* at the Exposition) I judge that they have made a *marked and decided advance in Seed Cleaning*, and deserve special mention thereof."

The company handles large quantities of seeds in car load lots, receiving them direct from the principal

growing sections of the country, and distributing them to merchants in the eastern and middle states and largely in Europe. Its chief specialty, however, is the production and sale of pure and uniform grades of seeds, and its brands are known as indicating the highest possible excellence in Field Grass Seeds, and are now so accepted by dealers and consumers. Until the institution of this company's business it was not possible to procure in any market Timothy or Clover seeds in quantities free from weed seeds, because until then such seeds were only procurable by hand gathering.

This company believes that its products are absolutely unequalled in the world; that "the best goods are the cheapest," that "there is room at the top," and its aim is to command increasingly the patronage of the most intelligent buyers of seeds.

Binghamton possesses great advantages as a favorable location for the prosecution of an enterprise of this character, and with its trunk line railways, reaching out into every part of the great west, the seeds of all producing sections may naturally be shipped here and distributed to consumers in the most direct and favorable way.

## BARLOW, ROGERS & CO., Cigar Manufacturers.



**T**HIS firm is one of the most widely known manufacturers of cigars in the country, and stands at the head of the many concerns of like kind in the city. The house was founded in 1885 and from the very start has been a leader, both in quality of goods and quantity manufactured. Mr. G. H. Barlow is now the sole proprietor of the business, the junior member of the firm, Mr. R. J. Rogers, having died in May, 1895. The firm name is still retained, but is merely nominal.

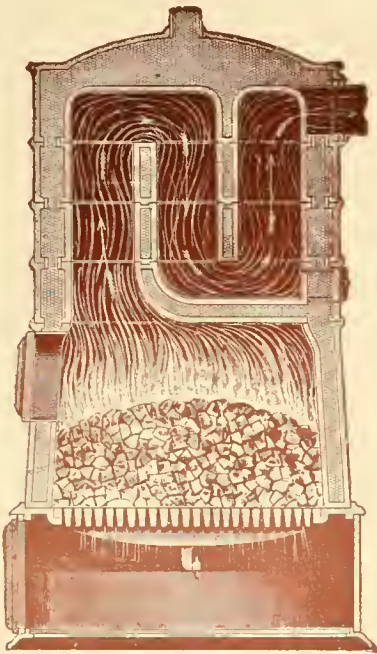
Barlow, Rogers & Co. have established a reputation for excellence that is recognized far and near, a fact that is shown by the history of several popular brands of their

cigars. Introduced some twelve years ago, these brands have never been allowed to deteriorate from the original standard, but on the contrary, have been improved in all possible ways, with a result that at the present time nearly the full capacity of the firm is kept busy in the manufacture of these brands. This is a feature of the trade that can be equalled by few firms. This firm's goods are sold in nearly every city in the union, from Portland, Me. to San Francisco, and from Chicago to New Orleans. Among their leading brands are the "Red Seal," "Fire Brigade," "Cow Boy," "Dispatch," "Red Snapper," "Two Orphans" and "Country Parson."

## GAYLORD & EITAPENC, Steam and Hot Water Heating, State and Henry Streets, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE well-known firm of Gaylord & Eitapenc, whose establishment is the largest of its kind in this section, was instituted in 1889 by its present proprietors. The firm occupies a large building at the corner of State and Henry streets, equipped with the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of everything pertaining to their business. Constant employment is given to about thirty mechanics. This firm has made a study of all systems of heating, and has made many improvements in the furnaces and boilers used for hot air, steam or hot water heating. They have had erected the

heating plants in hundreds of large buildings in this city and neighboring places, and in many private residences. Estimates are promptly furnished on all work of this kind. This firm also carries a full line of plumbers' supplies, and are dealers in all kinds of iron piping, valves, gauges, engine supplies, etc.



W. W. HEMINGWAY, 175 and 177 Washington street, is the proprietor of one of the largest plumbing, steam and gas fitting establishments in the city. The business was founded in 1880 by Mason, Root & Co., who were succeeded by J. W. Doubleday & Co., of which firm Mr. Hemingway was a member, and in 1889 he assumed sole control of the business. The headquarters of the business are embraced in a double store and basement 43x120 feet in dimensions, which is handsomely fitted up and attractively arranged and contains a large and varied stock of goods, embracing parlor heating stoves, furnaces, ranges, tinware and kitchen furnishing goods, gas fixtures, plumbers' materials and supplies, and indeed everything in these various lines required by the public. The house has the agency in Binghamton for the Pease Economy Furnace, which is undoubtedly the best furnace for heating and ventilating dwellings, schools, churches, stores, or other buildings. Mr. Hemingway has executed the plumbing, steam and gas fitting in very many private residences and public buildings in this city, and his trade in stoves and ranges is widely recognized as being a most important one. As a representative progressive house this one is a feature of the trade resources of Binghamton, and is justly entitled to the prominence it has achieved in the exercise of its liberal business policy.



**HARRY F. LOWE, M. E.,**

Rooms 57-59 Wescott bld'g,  
and 42 Ackerman Block,  
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.  
Take elevator.

**H**ARRY F. LOWE, mechanical engineer and certified teacher of mechanical drawing, steam engineering and short-hand, having graduated at the Wigan Mining and Mechanical College, Wigan, Lancashire, England. Previous to his arrival in New York, June 24, 1893, he had filled the position of Assistant Mechanical Engineer four years with one of the largest engineering companies in England, (the Wigan Coal & Iron Co., limited,) having been in their employ for over eight years. Mr. Lowe is now permanently located in Binghamton, and is principal of the Parlor City's mechanical school, and also a consulting engineer. His school is open from 9 a. m. to 9. p. m. Lessons given on ascertaining the horse power of engines. Why work for twenty or thirty dollars a month when situations open up daily paying from \$75 to \$120 per month to men having the theoretical as well as practical knowledge of their trade? He has every facility for assisting his students in obtaining situations. Terms reasonable. For particulars address him, or call and examine some of his students' drawings; they are his best recommendations. Lessons given by mail to out-of-town students. His numerous friends wish him every success.



**T**A. CARMAN, the proprietor of the above shoe shop, is a lifelong resident of Binghamton, having been born in this city May 30th, 1845. He learned the boat and shoe trade in early life, and first established a business for himself in 1870, at 238 Court street. From here he moved to 180 Court street, and finally in 1893 to his present location on Chenango street opposite the Opera House.



CARMAN'S SHOE SHOP, CHENANGO ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

## Binghamton's Laundry Business.



J. W. BROWN, LAUNDRYMAN, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

THE history of the Laundry business of this city properly begins with Mr. J. W. Brown, who now owns and operates the largest laundry in the city. At various times in past years from ten to fifteen Chinese laundries have been located here, but they received but little patronage and at present only two or three remain.

The Binghamton Steam Laundry and the Otsen-ingo Shirt Factory, of which Mr. J. W. Brown is the founder and proprietor, together form the chief industry of the kind in Binghamton. It is also one of the oldest establishments, the laundry department having been instituted in 1872, and the shirt factory added in 1874. The business was started in the old Henry St. church building, which stood where the *Republican* building now stands. The premises now occupied are the first floor and basement of the substantial four-story brick building erected by Mr. Brown in 1887. The equipment embraces all useful modern laundry machinery, and is operated by a 25-horse power steam engine. Employment is given to about twenty operatives. From the inception of the business the aim has been to do only first-class, honest work, and every detail and operation of the business has always been under the careful supervision of the proprietor in person. The result has been the establishment of a trade which is annually increasing, and which includes all the discriminating members of this community. Branch agencies have been established in nearly all surrounding towns.



THE BATES STEAM LAUNDRY, 115 Court street, was opened in January, 1890, and has since built up a large and growing trade. The proprietor, Mr. O. I. Bates, has had an experience in the business of over twenty years, and has recently added to his establishment all the modern improved machinery, over which he exercises personal supervision, with the result that only perfect work is turned out. This laundry makes a speciality of shirts, collars and cuffs, and have established a high reputation in this line. A comparison of the work with done here that of many others will result in making any investigator a permanent patron of this laundry.

## Prominent Citizens.

**JOSEPH P. NOYES.**—In the year 1865 Mr. Joseph P. Noyes came to Binghamton, bringing with him a new industry. This may fairly be said to have been the beginning of that class of industries in Binghamton which require the use of the more delicate and finer class of machinery.

Born in West Newbury, Mass., of Puritan stock, in direct descent from the party of settlers who first settled that town in 1635, he inherited the traits that were prominent in that ancestry. The manufacture of combs was first begun in America, so far as we have any record, by the great-grandfather of Mr. Noyes, and the trade has been followed thus far in each generation since.

While the present Mr. Noyes was still a child however, his father removed to Newark, N. J., and after his father's death he came to Binghamton. In company with his older brother, Mr. E. M. Noyes, he purchased mill property here, and in addition to his manufacturing business, has made prominent improvements along the Chenango river front.

While prominent in church and charitable organizations, he has never sought public office, but was for four years a member of the Board of Education. His natural tastes tend very strongly toward the production of fine machinery, and a visit to his shops is regarded as a treat by those who obtain the privilege. In financial matters he is very conservative, holding to a high standard of honorable dealing; while conservativeness with him does not mean want of liberality in helping on all good causes.

**HON. ABEL BENNETT**, the first mayor of the city of Binghamton, was born November 16th, 1818, at Bennettsville, Chenango county, N. Y. Notwithstanding the fact that he received only a common school education when a young man, he showed himself to be a shrewd financier. He was married to Miss Adelaide Johnson in 1847, she being the eldest daughter of his friend and partner, James W. Johnson. Mrs. Bennett died Dec. 13, 1854, leaving one child, Helen, wife of Hon. S. C. Millard. Mr. Bennett married a second time his wife being Miss Eugenia Griffith Lathrop, daughter of William Lathrop, of Albany. To this marriage were born two sons, Charles and Fred. Mr. Bennett, besides giving a large amount of his property to the various benevolences of the city of which he was justly proud, erected a large block on Washington street and Hotel Bennett adjoining it. He was also the first president of the First National Bank of Binghamton. Mrs. Bennett died Dec. 24, 1886, and after the death of his beloved wife, Mr. Bennett's health gradually failed until his death June 11th, 1889, which occurred at Glen Haven, a resort for invalids. His grave is in beautiful Spring Forest Cemetery, in this city.

**B. R. PIKE**, of 5 Goethe street, whose handsome residence is shown on page 107, was born in the town of Sanford, Broome county, N. Y., June 21, 1858. He was educated in district school and at the Windsor academy. After teaching several terms of school in various towns of the county, he embarked in the drug

business at Windsor, forming a partnership with the late corner, A. B. Stillson. After some years of success as a druggist, he sold his interest in that business and opened a crockery, tin and glass store, which was burned, he losing nearly everything he had. Not discouraged by the seeming unkindness of providence, he rebuilt, and after a few years spent in various enterprises, he engaged in the stone business. In 1889 he came to Binghamton, since which time he has conducted a very successful flag, curb and general bluestone business. He is a thorough believer and active worker in the cause of prohibition, and is now the chairman of the Prohibition county committee, having been unanimously elected to that position at the county convention of 1895.

**MAJOR-GEN. JOHN C. ROBINSON** was born in this city in 1817, where he has since lived, being one of the most influential and prominent citizens. Gen. Robinson served his country with honor and distinction through the late war, and lost a leg at the post of duty. In 1872 he was elected by the Republicans as Lieutenant Governor of the state. Two years previous to this he had been elected as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of this state.

**COL. WALTON DWIGHT**, formerly one of Binghamton's dearest and most enterprising citizens, and a gallant soldier in the late war, was born in the town of Windsor, Dec. 20th, 1837. It is said of him that he looked upon every man as a brother, and found his most intimate friends among the poor. He first embarked in the lumber business in western Pennsylvania, but left that to enter the army. After being refused permission to raise a regiment, he went to work on his own account and did it. He was wounded at Gettysburg. In 1868 he came to Binghamton and purchased the "Orchard," the late home of Daniel S. Dickinson, now popularly known as Dwightville, with the famous Dwight block and about fifty cottages, which now stand as a monument to him. The Dwight home at that time was the finest appointed residence between New York and Buffalo. In 1871 Col. Dwight was elected mayor of the city by an almost unanimous vote. His death occurred in 1878, when rich and poor, white and black bowed down in sorrow at the end of a kind and honorable friend.

**HORACE H. CRARY**, one of Binghamton's wealthiest and best known citizens, was born in 1824 at Liberty, N. Y., where he remained until about twenty years of age. He spent many winters in New York city, where he rented the privilege of running a small stand at six cents per day. From this Mr. Crary carried on other speculations and finally went into the tanning business at Hancock, N. Y. This enterprise he extended and increased, adding large interests in western Pennsylvania. Mr. Crary was one of the busiest men in the country until 1876, when caused by overwork his eyesight failed and he was obliged to take a rest. In 1892 he was directly interested in nine tanning and milling firms. Mr. Crary owes his success to his keen insight, superior qualifications and close application, having realized that people will pay more for a good article.

**ELMER S. BRIGHAM**, deceased, was born in Northboro', Mass., May 27th, 1809, and moved to Binghamton in 1830. He was very successful in business, and was court crier for about forty years,



RESIDENCE OF A. W. CLINTON, 42 FRONT STREET, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

missing but two days at court during the time. He was loved and honored by all who knew him, and passed away peacefully in 1894.

REV. HORATIO R. CLARK, D. D., at one time Presiding Elder of the Wyoming Conference, was born in Candor, N. Y., Aug. 23rd, 1813. He received his education at Newark and Oswego, and Cazenovia seminary. He made himself quite well known by his electrical researches and was also pastor of many of the best churches in this vicinity.



DR. OLIVER T. BUNDY, DEPOSIT, N. Y.

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON. Probably no one ever lived who was as much respected and loved by every good citizen of Broome county as the subject of this sketch. Mr. Dickinson was born in Goshen, Conn., Sept. 11, 1800, and moved with his parents to Guilford, Chenango county, in 1806, spending most of his time on his father's farm yet embracing every opportunity to receive an education. Most of the time from the 20-25th year of his life he spent in teaching school and entered the law firm of Clark & Clapp at Norwich in 1825. He was admitted to the bar in 1828, and commenced his legal practice at Guilford, where he held his first public office, that of postmaster.

From this time on he gradually received all the honors that

the state and nation could give him, until he was mentioned for president in 1842, but declined to accept owing to his deep sense of honor and love for his friend, Gen. Cass, whom he had promised to support in the canvass. He moved to Binghamton in 1831, and always lived and worked for the best interest of the city, but his last sickness overtook him while engaged as United States District Attorney in New York City. His burial was in Spring Forest cemetery, and an obelisk of granite marks his last resting place.

OLIVER T. BUNDY, M. D., a prominent physician and citizen of Deposit, was born in Windsor, March 3, 1837, and was the son of Dr. O. T. Bundy, Sr., at that time one of the most prominent physicians of the county. Dr. Bundy was fitted for his profession at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and studied with his father. He served with honor through the late war as surgeon of the 144th N. Y. Volunteers. In later years he has successfully followed the practice of his profession in Deposit, and has taken a lively interest in all public affairs. He is prominent in G. A. R. work, and his labor in obtaining the handsome soldiers' monument for Deposit has been mentioned. He has served as Coroner for Delaware county for several terms and has been considered as a prominent candidate for Member of Assembly.

ALONZO MULFORD, a leading member of the bar of Deposit, was born in Prattsville, N. Y. October 31, 1853, and has been a resident of Broome County since he was seven years of age. In early life he followed the occupation of a school teacher, and afterwards having studied law, was admitted to the bar May 9, 1870. He at once began the practice of his profession in the village of Deposit, and by hard work has received merited success.

JOHN M. KERR, one of the leading citizens of Deposit, was born in New York city, May 4, 1824. Left an orphan in his youth his life has been one of vicissitude and stern reality. He began life on a farm, afterwards learning the blacksmith's trade, and finally entering the employ of the Erie railroad which he served as a conductor for many years. In 1882 he retired from active life, and coming to Deposit built himself a handsome home. He takes an active interest in all the affairs of the village, and holds the respect of the entire community.

HON. WM. L. FORD, of Deposit, was born in Middleville, Herkimer County, N. Y., March 12, 1820. Removed to Binghamton in 1841 and clerked it for his brother, Hon. R. A. Ford until 1846, when he went to Deposit, N. Y. and entered the mercantile business. He was elected of Member Assembly in 1852, and again in 1872 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Wm. M. Ely,



also in 1873. He has also served as supervisor of the town. He has now retired from active business.

WALTER VAIL, of Deposit, was born in the town of Vernon, Sussex county, N. J., in the year 1843. He received his education in school houses with slab seats out in the country. When old enough he worked on a farm until about twenty years of age. In 1865 he began the learning of the watchmaking and jeweler's trade, serving an apprenticeship of about five years. He embarked in business for himself at Cocheeton, Sullivan county, N. Y., and in the spring of 1874 removed to Westtown, Orange county. In 1875 he came to Deposit, at which place he still carries on his trade at 123 Front street.

GALLATIA C. VALENTINE of Deposit, was born in Meredith, Delaware county, in 1849, and with his parents removed to Sanford in 1851. In 1874 he was married to F. Ellen Lovelace of Deposit and to this union five children were born, Raymond G. Ina L., Roland D., Shirley A., and Maurice G. G., Mr. Valentine's parents, Matthias G. G., and Mary A. (Landen) Valentine, are still living; the former was born in New Burnswick in 1823, was married in Meredith in 1848; his wife was born in Delhi, in 1828.

JAMES M. FLETCHER, a prominent farmer and dairyman of the town of Sanford, was born June 6, 1836, in Preston, Pa., and came to Sanford in 1873. He has been prominent in the affairs of the town, having been Assessor and Commissioner of Highways at various times. As a progressive dairyman he is interested in all matters pertaining to that industry. He was married in 1862 to Laura Wheeler, and they are the parents of seven children.

HON. GILES W. HOTCHKISS, one of the most prominent figures in the history of this county, and one of the men who helped mould its history, was born in Windsor October 21, 1815. In simplicity, directness of methods, quick and broad grasp of situations, accurate sense of right, pleading, interpretation and making of law, he had few equals. The Windsor and Oxford Academies only set ablaze the natural fuel in him, which by hard study at all spare moments developed into a rich storehouse of knowledge. He studied law at first with F. G. Wheeler of Windsor, and afterwards with Hon. B. N. Loomis. After being admitted to the bar he became popular very rapidly, and for nearly forty years was one of its ablest members. Early in his profession he took as a law partner Lewis Seymour, Esq., and soon after Hon. Ranson Balcom. This was finally broken up by Mr. Balcom being elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, and by the death of Mr. Seymour. He then formed a partnership with Hon. S. C. Millard, which was terminated by the death of Mr. Hotchkiss in 1878. As a politician he may be called one of the fathers of the Republican party, and was one of the delegates to the convention which nominated Lincoln. As a law maker he represented this district from 1862 to 1872 in Congress, where he was a recognized leader and a warm friend of the late Senator Conklin, being employed as an attorney for him in the celebrated Frye investigation. At the close of his term in Congress, he returned to his law practice, refusing numerous honors, such as the U. S. District Attorneyship for the southern district of New York, United States Judge for the northern district of New York, and the Circuit Judgeship for

southern district.

GEN. JOSHUA WHITNEY, the efficient agent of William Bingham, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1773. Gen. Whitney went to Philadelphia in 1791 with a drove of cattle, where he met William Bingham. After becoming agent for the latter he used his influence to divert the attention of people from settling at Chenango Point, and succeeded in convincing them that the town would be built at the confluence of the two rivers. Gen. Whitney was agent for Mr. Bingham for forty years, and discharged his duties with the utmost fidelity and precision. He was a faithful Episcopalian, and Christ church owes much to him. He lived until 1845, having seen his little hamlet grow to a large and thriving town.

NAT KINYON, of the town of Barker, was born in The Saphush three miles north of Chenango Forks, Sept. 27, 1844. His parents were Nathaniel and Hannah (Smith) Kinyon. He was married Jan. 7, 1864, to Electa Taft, daughter of Amos and Louisa Taft. Mr. and Mrs. Kinyon have been blessed with three children, Edmund Amos, Lillian J. and William W., of whom only the youngest is living. William W. was married to Geneveive Rummer, Feb. 22, 1895.

HOMER A. HURLBERT, of Barker, was born in that town July 19, 1846, the son of Charles and Phidelia (Kinyon) Hurlbert. He was married Jan. 5, 1870, to Lucy Jackson, daughter of Eber and Eliza Jackson. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbert, Alice Frank, Lydia, Leroy, Howard and Perry, of whom the three youngest are living.

EDWIN J. JONES, of Binghamton, was born at Chenango Forks, June 3rd, 1855. His parents were John K. and Calista Jones, and in 1876 he was married to Marian S. Hall, daughter of Elijah and Caroline Hall. To this union two children were born, Hobart E., and Leon A. aged seventeen and thirteen years respectively. Mr. Jones was formerly a resident of the town of Windsor, coming to Binghamton in 1885, and is a member of the police force of the city.

MAURICE A. TOMPKINS was born in the town of Windsor, in 1857, where he still resides and carries on business. He received his education in the common schools at East Windsor and Ouaquaga and at Windsor academy. In early life he learned the jewelry business which he has carried on successfully for the past fifteen years. On the death of his father in 1886, he assumed the boot and shoe store owned by him, and has conducted the same in connection with his jewelry business up to the present time. In 1890 he was elected town clerk, and has held that office up to the present time to the satisfaction of the people of the town and all who have business with the office.

CLARK W. GREENE, M. D., of Binghamton, was born in Willet, Cortland county, Oct. 30, 1848, the son of Gilbert and Theresa Greene, who trace their ancestry back to the illustrious Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Dr. Greene graduated from the Albany Normal School in 1870, and began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Gilbert Newcomb, of New York city. He graduated at Bellevue Medical College in 1873, and began the practice at Chenango Forks, moving to Binghamton in 1894. He is very popular and successful in his profession, and held many positions of honor and trust.

THOMAS BLUNDEN, was born in Toronto, Ont., eighty years ago. His father was Cyrus Blunden, a prominent English physician, who was the father of twenty-two children. The subject of this sketch served eight years in the British army. He now resides at Willow Point, and is the father of two sons, Charles and Edward, both of Cortland county.

S. L. NOOSBICKLE, now in business at Willow Point, was born in the town of Barker in 1856, and is the son of Geo. Noosbickle, of Warren, Pa., a large farm owner. He has a sister, Mrs. William H. Brown, residing at Vestal Centre.

BENJAMIN and RIASON WILLIS, of Willow Point, have lived on one of the largest farms in this county since 1812, and their grandmother owned the farm in 1796. They were both born and raised at that place. Benjamin is 83 years old, and enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest inhabitants of Broome county. Riason was born Nov. 19, 1820.

HOWARD BIRDSALL has been a resident of Broome county for fifty-one years. In 1863 he was married to Miss Laura M. Babcock. Mr. and Mrs. Birdsall can trace their ancestry back as far as 1610, and in their home at Willow Point they have the portraits of their grandparents, who were descendants of a Huguenot family who settled in Queens county in 1640.

MISS SABRA P. WILLIS is an old resident of Vestal, having been born in that town in 1816. She is a cousin of Benjamin and Riason Willis, and her father was a prominent farmer and land owner. The name of Willis is popular throughout all the county.

J. J. BARRON has been a resident of Willow Point for eighteen years, and is the father of Dr. A. A. Barton, of Plains, Pa., and Dr. S. T. Barton, of Wyoming Pa. Previous to coming here Mr. Barron owned a large farm at Apalachan. He also has a son in Binghamton, F. L. Barron, who owns a creamery on Seminary avenue. His wife was Miss Katherine Lane, and they celebrated their fiftieth anniversary last September.

FRANK D. SHEDD, of Willow Point, was born in Peasetown, moving to North Fenton when six years old, and from thence at the age of thirteen to Binghamton, where he is well known, having lived there eighteen years. His father was the architect of the Elmira Reformatory building, where he was severely injured by the fall of a crowbar. His uncle, Charles Rockwell, a brother of the famous horse-trainer, is the proprietor of the American Hotel at Oneonta.

FRED SPRINGER has been a resident of Willow Point for two years. He was born in this county, and married Miss Hettie J. Wescott, of Binghamton, to which place she had come from her old home in Chenango county. Mrs. Springer's uncle, H. Wescott, is a well-known property owner of Binghamton. The Wescott children and grandchildren meet at Mr. Springer's on the 3rd of each October, for a family re-union.

Mrs. LAURA A. HEADY, of 59 Pennsylvania avenue, Binghamton, is fifty years old. She was a daughter of Woodbridge G. Barker, a prominent farmer and land owner of Chenango county. Mrs. William H. Mikepeace, whose husband is a prominent druggist of Norwich, is her sister, and she has a brother, Sylvanus, who is a mechanic at Norwich, and also a brother in

New York city. She has three daughters, Mrs. Charles Church of Passaic, N. J., and Misses Wealthy and Gertrude, who live with their mother.

C. H. CONKLIN, 77 Pennsylvania avenue, Binghamton, was born in Jonesville, Saratoga county, in 1835. He married Miss Jane Dexter, daughter of Jester Dexter, a well-known resident of Utica. Mr. Conklin is a veteran of the late war, and has lived in Binghamton since 1859. His father was known all over Saratoga county as "Uncle Joe." Mrs. Conklin has won considerable fame as an authoress.

A. J. LILLEY, of Rossville, was born in Dansville, Pa., forty-five years ago, and married Mary J. Simons, daughter of George Simons. He is a brother of I. C. Lilley, the well-known musician of Rockton. Dr. Chittenden, of this city, who well-known throughout the county, is an uncle of Mr. Lilley. He has a son Oscar, fourteen years of age, who tips the scales at 232 pounds. A second son, Roy C., is one year old.

E. A. BOUGHTON, 74 Pennsylvania avenue, Binghamton, is an old soldier, and has resided in this city since the close of the war. He was married twenty-eight years ago to Jane Snow, a daughter of William H. Snow, also a veteran of the war. His first wife died in April, 1894, and he married Miss Sarah Head, on Nov. 14th, 1891, who was the daughter of John M. Head, of Owego. Mr. Boughton has invented a device for sweating tobacco, which has proved a great success. He is a carpenter by trade, and has been in the employ of one man for twenty-six and is a very popular citizen. He is the father of nine children, three of whom are married and live in Binghamton.

A. J. FERRY, of Hotchkiss street, was born in Friendsville, Pa., in 1842, and coming to this city at the age of thirty-two has won many friends and made himself well-known during his residence here. Charles P. Ferry is a promising and well-to-do son who lives in Montreal, Canada. Three other sons reside in this city.

C. E. BOUGHTON, 90½ Liberty street, Binghamton, has been eight years a resident of the city. His wife was Mame E. Norris, daughter of W. F. Norris, an old soldier and well-known carpenter of this city. Mr. Boughton's father, C. D. Boughton, is a prominent citizen of Hornellsville. He is the father of two boys, Pliny, aged five, and Floyd, aged three.

S. E. TALBOTT, 141 Pennsylvania avenue, was born in this city twenty-one years ago. His father, Joseph B. Talbott, has been for many years in business on Water street. Alderman J. L. Talbott, of the 5th ward, is an uncle of Mr. Talbott, and J. A. Brown, the well-known fruit dealer, is a brother-in-law. Mr. Talbott married Miss Leona Norris, daughter of W. F. Norris, of Binghamton.

LEROY A. SHERMAN, 146 Pennsylvania avenue, Binghamton, was born at Nineveh, in 1848. He spent twenty years in the state of Pennsylvania and has resided in this city six years. In 1863 he was married to Miss Delia Vincent, daughter of David Vincent, at that time a prominent farmer of this county. Mr. Sherman is now the night watchman at the Startevant-Larabee carriage factory. He is well known throughout the coun-

ty, especially among his old army comrades, having been a member of Co. A. 25th New York Cavalry.

ALMIRA PETTIS, of 150 Pennsylvania avenue, was born in Schoharie, Albany county, in 1820. She has lived in this city twenty-five years, and is well-known all over the county in which she has spent sixty years of her life. Her husband, Stephen V. Pettis, who died in 1894, was a lumberman well-known in this city and county, where he had lived for nearly sixty years. Mrs. Pettis is the mother of thirteen children, only two of whom are living in this city.

MRS. ELIZA D. FARNHAM, 23 Rush avenue, Binghamton, was born in Pennsylvania in 1857, and is the daughter of Eben Wood, a well-known farmer. She became the wife of Mr. Farnham in 1883. They have three children, two girls and a boy. Her grandmother, Tryphenia Wood, widow of Collins Wood of Silver Lake, is 92 years of age and enjoys good health.

MRS. ROBERT SMITH, 148 Vestal avenue, Binghamton, has resided in this city forty-six years. Her father, William Flynn, was a farmer and stonemason residing in this city from 1830 until his death in 1882. Mr. Robert Smith is an employee at Weed's tannery, where he has worked since his arrival from England in 1870. They are the parents of four children, the eldest, Joseph, being nineteen years of age and an upholsterer.

T. J. SPARROW, 140 Vestal avenue, Binghamton, has been a resident of the city for five years, and is employed by the city. He is well-known in the county, having lived in Lisle for thirty-six years. He was born at Whitney's Point in 1835, and moving to Lisle, married Mary E. Eichenberg, whose father was a lumber dealer in Orange county. Their daughter married a Mr. Cady of Lisle.

L. A. WEEKS, 87 Park avenue, Binghamton, came to this five years ago, from Chenango county, where his father and the father of Mrs. Weeks, P. E. Whitney, still reside. Mr. Weeks is a carpenter, and is the father of two bright boys, Fred and Alfred.

E. K. PETTIS, 20 Bayless avenue, Binghamton, was born at Port Crane, in 1840, has always lived in this county and for the past twenty years has been a resident of this city. In 1887 he was married to Miss Florence Watkins, and to this union one daughter has been born. Mr. Pettis is a laboring man who has the respect of many friends. He is a veteran of the late war, a member of the G. A. R. and the U. V. U.

E. V. HUNGERFORD, 22 Bayless avenue, has been a citizen of Binghamton for over thirty years, twenty of which have been spent in the plumbing business. After the death of his first wife who was the mother of his two children, Mr. Hungerford married Miss Francesca Whittemore, of Union. Mr. Hungerford's father and mother, aged 76 and 73, respectively, live in this city in the enjoyment of good health.

CHARLES D. ALLEN, 16 Sherwood avenue, Binghamton, has resided here thirty-five years. His wife was Margaret Robbins, daughter of Stephen Robbins of Honesdale, Pa., and they are the parents of five children. Mr. Allen is successful contractor and builder.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, 14 Sherwood avenue, moved to Binghamton in March, 1895, from Metuchan, N. J., where he had lived eight years. He is a native of Ireland, has been married eight years, and is the father of one child, Margaret, aged six.

CHARLES TORRY, 21 Brook avenue, moved to Binghamton from Cortland some seven years ago. He is actively engaged at his trade, carpenter and cabinet-maker.

EARNEST R. GATES, of Willow Point, was born at Whitney's Point, this county, removing to his present home twenty-eight years ago. His father, Lee C. Gates, who died a short time ago at the age of 65, was born in Schoharie county. His mother, Ruth Loomis, was born in the village of Maine, and is still living. Mr. Gates, who is a practical and energetic farmer, has two brothers and three sisters living with him, and together they own about three hundred acres of land.

HENRY HUYCK, of Sanford, was born in Westerlo, Albany county, in 1834, and came to Sanford three years later, where he married Rachel Whitney. He became a very successful farmer, which occupation he followed until the death of his only child, Miss Ida, in 1884. Since that time he has lived a retired life.

HENRY W. WILCOX, M. D., of Deposit, was born in that place in 1868. He attended school at the Deposit academy, after which he learned the drug business. Having decided upon the medical profession for a life work, he entered and graduated at the Baltimore Medical College in 1891, obtaining the college prize for excellence in medical and surgical knowledge. He first located at Lake Como, Pa., where he obtained much needed experience, removing from there to the lumber woods of western Pennsylvania, where he gained valuable surgical experience. He settled in Deposit in 1894, where he has since resided. He has a handsome office in the new bank building, and is health officer of the village of Deposit and town of Sanford.

N. S. BATHRICK, of Deposit, was born in Kortright, Delaware county, Feb. 7, 1823. When seven years of age he moved to Bloomville, where he resided until he was twenty-two. In 1848 he was married to Catharine Whitney, and moved to Broome county in 1850, where his wife died in 1863. He then married Mary J. Conklin, and has since resided at Deposit. He has been a successful farmer, but has now retired from active life.

JOSEPH A. WHITE, the present supervisor of the town of Sanford and ex-postmaster of Deposit, was born in Jersey City, in 1854, and when two years of age moved with his parents to Deposit, where he has since resided and proved himself to be a competent and persistent worker for the welfare of the village. Many of the important business enterprises which go to make a village a success are largely due to him. From 1886 to 1890 he was one of the managers of the Deposit Journal and under him the paper gained a fair circulation. In 1889 he was commissioned postmaster of Deposit, and held the office over four years; he has also been connected with the New York Condensed Milk Co., and secretary of the Deposit Savings and Loan Association.

## HILLS, McLEAN & HASKINS,

Importers and Retailers of Dry Goods, Carpets, Millinery, Etc.,  
Court and Chenango Streets, Binghamton, N. Y.



**A**N important feature of the dry goods trade of Binghamton is the house of Messrs. Hills, McLean & Haskins, which in all that goes to make up a modern mercantile establishment, is surpassed either in extent of stock or quality of goods by few, if any, similar houses in the state outside of New York City. This great ladies' bazaar has been an important factor in the commercial resources of this city for the past fourteen years, and its facilities, resources and trade have grown until to-day they are surpassed by none other in the city. Three floors of the handsome iron building at the corner of Court and Chenango streets, an illustration of which accompanies this article, are occupied. An elevator connects the several floors, and the whole is divided into numerous departments for the orderly display of the varied and comprehensive stock carried. About seventy employes here find constant occupation under the supervision of competent heads of departments, each of whom in return is responsible to the members of the firm who personally direct all the operations of the enterprise. Visitors will find the salesrooms elegantly appointed and decorated and completely fitted up with every modern improvement that will in any way save time or facilitate the making of selections. In

the retail transactions of the house the cash system is in vogue as also the one price plan, which prove of mutual advantage to purchaser and salesman, as all goods are marked at lowest possible prices. The stock embraces a diversity simply impossible to describe in dry goods, fancy goods, carpets, draperies, lace curtains, millinery, cloaks, furs, notions, trimmings, linens, and cottons, silks, velvets, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, lingerie and bijouterie, hosiery and gloves, parasols and umbrellas, and in short every conceivable article of modern luxury, fashion and necessity that would properly be included under these general headings. The house caters to no particular class, but welcomes all and provides for all, and the establishment is truly a popular one. The splendid success of this house may be attributed to a strict adherence to every representation made, an honest system of advertising and the provision for every want of the ladies at lowest possible prices. All through the hard times by their enterprise and energy they have increased their business instead of letting it fall back, as has been the case with many houses. At the present writing the outlook for this large and well-managed establishment is very bright and promising.



## The Corwin Sanatorium,

For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

While special attention is given to surgery in its relations to chronic diseases, different methods of treatment are employed as indicated. Patients are provided with the comforts of a home and conveniences of a sanatorium. For further information address,

**CORWIN SANATORIUM,**

104 MAIN STREET,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



**O. A. STOUTENBURG,**

*Member of Union Veterans' Union.*

*Commander of Precinct No. 10, Binghamton, N. Y.*

## Raiser & Mover of Buildings,

127 Hawley Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

All work done in workmanlike manner, with promptness and dispatch.



## C. W. HAWKES,

A prominent Binghamton merchant at 76 Clinton street, has become thoroughly known throughout Broome county within the past few years through his extensive advertising of Wall Papers, Paints, Drugs, etc. Mr. Hawkes is a thorough go-ahead business hustler, and by his fair dealing has gained the confidence of the public. It was by his efforts that the price of wall papers were so reduced that the poor as well as the rich could afford the handsome patterns upon their walls. He also carries a large line of ready mixed paints, oils, lead, etc., and a complete line of drugs, patent medicines and chemicals.

## E. E. CONRAD, PHOTOGRAPHER,



Photographs, Crayon Work, Interior Work, Tin Types.

STUDIO AT 86 CHENANGO St., BINGHAMTON.

### Broome County Grange.

On the 2nd day of February, 1874, a few of the inhabitants of Kirkwood were met at the home of H. P. Alden, near Kirkwood Centre, by George Sprague, of Lockport, then secretary of the New York State Grange, and the first Grange in Broome county was organized, then and now known as Kirkwood Grange No. 96. Its charter members were: Samuel Bayless, Abram R. Park, Virginia Park, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Watrous, John H. Watrous, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Hays, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Brink, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Alden, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Robbins, and Leonard Gaige. At that meeting E. W. Watrous was chosen Master, and Samuel Bayless secretary. In the autumn of that same year, Hon. T. A. Thompson, of Michigan, Lecturer of the National Grange, being on a visiting tour in this state, it was decided by the members of Kirkwood Grange to hold a picnic and invite Mr. Thompson to speak. Invitations were sent to

the most prominent farmers in this section of the county, and a general invitation to all to attend the Grange picnic. The grounds chosen were near the residence of Mr. Robbins, one of the members of the order. The day was one of those warm and pleasant days in the latter part of September, and scores turned out en masse. The speaker, a tall, well-formed man a little past the middle age and a fluent speaker, showed his hearers the advantage of organization of the farmers, the advantage of the Grange and what it hopes to accomplish. The seed thus sown began to bear fruit, and in a short time a Grange was organized at East Maine, another at East Union, and in less than a year others at Hawleyton, Tracy Creek and in the city of Binghamton.

The National Grange in the meanwhile, seeing the need of better work and a more cordial and fraternal feeling among the Granges of counties, urged and sanctioned the formation of Pomona or County Granges.

The Granges of Broome county responded and chose delegates to attend a meeting at East Union on September 4, 1875, at which time the Broome County Grange was organized, with A. R. Park, of Kirkwood, as Worthy Master; and Gerard Bidwell, of East Union as Worthy Secretary. But the Grange like all other organizations, had its times of prosperity and its times



SAMUEL BAYLESS.

Samuel Bayless was one of the charter members of the first Grange organized in this county. At present he is treasurer of the County Pomona Grange and a prominent citizen of the town of Kirkwood.



GALLATIA C. VALENTINE.

Gallatia C. Valentine, of Deposit, the present Overseer of Broome County Pomona Grange, was born in Meredith, Delaware county, in 1849. He is a practical farmer and dairyman. In 1887 he was elected supervisor of the town of Sanford. He is active in Grange work; was a charter member of Deposit Grange, No. 582, of which he is the present Master.

of adversity. New Granges were organized during the next few years, while some of the old ones became dormant. In the fall of 1882 the State Grange sent its Lecturer, J. B. Whiting, into the northern portion of the county, and several new Granges were organized. The history of the organization during the next ten years was that of prosperity. Granges have been organized in all parts of the county, and the membership has reached the thousand line, and Broome has become one of

the banner counties of the state in Pomona membership. In its membership it includes Lieut. Gov. Edward F. Jones, and many others of note. John Moses, of Hawleyton, is Worthy Steward of the State Grange. A recent election has placed G. A. Watrous, of North Colesville, in the chair as Worthy Master. Arrangements are now being made to hold a session of the State Grange in Binghamton, February 4-8, 1893.



**Greenhouses and Plants.**

Binghamton boasts of a considerable number of greenhouses which vary from those of the first class down to the private conservatories. There are eight to ten of these which sell plants and cut flowers. Among the number we would mention:

JAMES B. TULLY who is located at the entrance of Spring Forest Cemetery. Mr. Tully has served the people for many years with plants and cut flowers and his numerous customers are his best recommendations. Here are to be found at all seasons of the year the best varieties of greenhouse and hardy plants, as well as ornamental shrubs. Mr. Tully also makes a specialty of cut flowers and bouquets for funeral, wedding or social purposes. The Spring Forest electric cars take you to the greenhouse and wait while you buy.

GRAHAM BROS., although a new firm have gone rapidly to the front. They are what is termed "hustlers." Their greenhouse is located at West End, and is well worth going to see. Here they have a full line of all choice plants, grown both for foliage and cut flowers. To accommodate the public more fully they have, in addition to this establishment, a branch office for the sale of cut flowers, plants, ect., which is located in Otis' drug store, corner of Court and State streets. They invite a comparison of stock and prices with those of any other firm.



ABRAM R. PARK.

Abram R. Park, the first Master of the Broome County Pomona Grange, is a highly respected and influential resident of the town of Kirkwood. He was one of the charter members of the first Grange organized in the county, and has always been prominent in Grange work, having for many years been secretary of the Pomona Grange.



JAMES B. TULLY'S GREENHOUSES, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

## JOHN H. SHAFER.

The above gentleman, located at 143 Washington street, conducts one of the leading grocery stores in the city. The premises occupied comprise the first floor and basement of a building 25x70 feet in dimensions, where a choice assortment of fine groceries, vegetables, fruits etc is constantly kept on hand. He makes a special feature of fine imported and domestic goods and enjoys a large and increasing patronage. Four courteous assistants are employed and all customers receive prompt and careful attention. Mr Shafer established the business three years ago and the success he has attained is justly merited. He is a native of New York, and an enterprising business man.

**S. L. NOOSBICKLE,**  
GROCERIES & GENERAL MERCHANDISE,  
WILLOW POINT.

## W. PAUL MOSHER,



Mr. Mosher has recently succeeded his father in the well-established grocery house of W. A. Mosher, 44 Court street, where for many years he had been employed as bookkeeper. Mr. Mosher is a thoroughly energetic young man, who understands his business, and is sure to meet success. He was born in this city, educated in the high school, and before entering the grocery mastered every detail of the business. He is a scrutinizing buyer who handles only the best goods, and holds the custom of all who patronize him. As an artist and a musician Mr. Mosher has few equals in the city.



## A. W. ALEXANDER.

The grocery business in Binghamton has a worthy representative in the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Alexander has been identified with this line of trade for the past eight years, and now operates two stores, one at 38 Carroll street and one at 40 Exchange street. He reports a constantly increasing trade, and even during the late financial depression has been favored with a business that shows a marked improvement over the preceding period. The services of nine employes are required, and a specialty is made of fine poultry dressed on the premises. A large trade is enjoyed with the best hotels and restaurants in the city. The stocks carried at both stores are complete, and the store at 38 Carroll street is said to have the best selected and largest stock in the city.

## E. A. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams is a progressive and enterprising grocer, located at 17 Ferry street. He makes a point of handling only the best class of goods, and the prompt delivery of the same to all parts of the city. He has a good patronage, and justly merits the success he has attained.



**W. J. WALSH,**

**HALF-TONE ENGRAVINGS**

Made from Photographs.

Wolcott Block, State Street, - BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

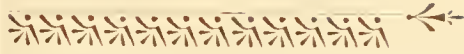
**W. M. QUIRK,**

**The Leading Druggist,**

Prompt, Accurate, Reliable.

45 COURT STREET. - BINGHAMTON

**We are in it!**



When speaking of first-class groceries, at prices that speak for themselves, we are right in it, and can fill your order as well as any of our competitors. If you don't believe it, come and be convinced.

**STARR & MUNGLE,** 8 Ferry St., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



**Abbott Bros.,**

291 CLINTON STREET.

The west side "Hustlers" are always glad to see you and will give sixteen ounces to every pound, and deliver it to any part of the city. Give them a call.



**BARNES, SMITH & CO., Cigar Manufacturers.**

178, 180, 182 Water Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Makers of the Celebrated "GRAND COMMANDER" 10 cent Cigar,

ALSO THE "DRUGGISTS' STRAIGHT FIVE," THE BEST 50. CIGAR ON THE MARKET.



“THE OAKS,” 100 OAK ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

In the growth of the city of Binghamton it is with pride that we point to “The Oaks.” This apartment house is the property of A. & F. A. Morey and is one of the finest in the city, situated as it is in one of the best localities, with fine surroundings. It has pleasant flats finished in the best of mechanical skill with all modern improvements.



ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, 21 LeROY ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

## NORTH SIDE HOTEL,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

CHARLES S. WALES, - Proprietor.



At this pleasant hotel will be found the best accommodation, and most courteous treatment. It is located within five minutes' walk of the depots, and electric cars pass its doors every fifteen minutes. Its rates are \$1.00 per day to transients, special rates to regular boarder.



WILLIAM S. HOTCHKIN, a prominent citizen and real estate dealer of Binghamton, was born in Otsego county in 1813, and came to Binghamton in 1883. For the past ten years he has been one of the most responsible and reputable real estate dealers in the city. His son, Charles, is associated with him, and the firm is centrally located at 163 Washington street.



**Warner Plumbing Company,**

138 State Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

INDEX.

A		Page.	Page.		Page.
Abbott Bros		131	Court Street,		9, 10, 11, 14
Ackerman Block		20	Clinton, A. W., residence		121
Alexander, A. W		130	Crane, Nelson		63
Arlington Hotel		102	Crandall Hotel		102
B			D		
Banks		97	Dickinson, Town of		40
Barker, Town of		38	"    Hon. Daniel S.		123
Barlow, G. H., residence		103	E		
Barlow, Rogers & Co.,		116	Early Settlements		11
Barnes, J. H		94	Excelsior Clothing Co.		110
Barnes, Smith & Co		134	F		
Bartholomew Bros.,		111	Fenton, Town of		45
Bates, O. I.		119	Florists		129
Bayless, Samuel		128	Ford, Hon. Wm. L.		122
Bell, J. J		114	Fowler, Dick & Walker.		106
Bennett, Hon. Abel		120	Fuller, Charles W. & Co		92
Bennett Hotel		101	G		
Bennett Park		22	Gaylord & Eitapene		117
Bijou Theatre		34	H		
Bingham, William		15	Harding, George L.		112
Binghamton, city	71	109	Hawkes, C. W.		127
"    town.		89	Hemmingway, W. W		117
"    High School		51	Herald, Evening		86
Board of Trade,		108	Hills, McLean & Haskins		126
Boston Store		106	I		
Bridges		79	Indians		11
Broome, Lieut. Gov. John		16	J		
Broome County Grange		128	Jones, Gen. Edward F.		96
Brown, J. W		119	K		
Bundy, Dr. O. T.		122	Kent, George A., residence		50
C			Kirkwood, Town of.		49
Carman, T. A		118	L		
Carpenter, Dr. Charles W		100	Leader, Binghamton		91
Cemeteries		81	Lisle, Town of		47
Chenango, Town of		44	Lowe, H. F		118
Churches, Baptist		42	Lowell Business College		76
"    Centenary		37	M		
"    Congregational		61	McFarland, Dr. F. H		100
"    Christ		70	Maine, Town of		19
"    North Presbyterian		77	Manufactures and Wholesale		95
"    St. Mary's.		82	Medical Profession.		99
"    St. Patrick's.		13	Military History		27
"    Tabernacle		36	Miscellaneous.		85
"    Trinity		60	Monroe, S. E., residence.		55
Church History,		78	Mosher, W. Paul		130
Cobb, Dr. John Wesley		100	Mulford, Alonzo		122
Colesville, Town of		53	N		
Commercial Travelers' Home.		46	Nanticoke, Town of.		48
Conklin, Town of		41	Noosbickle, S. L.		130
Conrad, E. E.		127	North Side Hotel		134
Corwin Sanitorium		127	Noyes, Joseph P		120
Cosy Cafe		101	O		
County Officers		23	Oaks, The		132
Court House		5, 21	Opera Houses		29, 34
Peck, Hiram H., residence			Orton, Dr. John G.		95
Pike, B. R			Osborne, Mrs. Melinda, residence.		84
"    residence			P		
Police and Fire Department			Park, A. R		129
Post office					
Prominent Citizens					
Public Buildings					
Railroads			R		
Religious and Charitable Instit'ns			Railroads		16, 79
Republican, Binghamton			Religious and Charitable Instit'ns		83
Riley's Business College			Republician, Binghamton		113
Roads			Riley's Business College		75
Ross Park, views			Roads		15
Sanford, Town of			Ross Park, views		31
Schools			S		
Scott, E. J			Sanford, Town of		62
Seymour, Dr. Charles W			Schools		73
"    Edward W			Scott, E. J		68
Shaffer, John H			Seymour, Dr. Charles W		98
Shores, Charles E			"    Edward W		111
Slater, Dr. Frank E.			Shaffer, John H		130
Societies			Shores, Charles E		88
St. Joseph's Academy			Slater, Dr. Frank E.		98
Starr & Mungle			Societies		93
State Hospital			St. Joseph's Academy		133
Stephens & Co			Starr & Mungle		131
Stoutenberg, O. A			State Hospital		6, 25
Susquehanna Valley Home			Stephens & Co		105
Taylor, Rev. Edward D			Stoutenberg, O. A		127
Tompkins, Maurice A			Susquehanna Valley Home		7, 69
Topography.			T		
Triangle, Town of			Taylor, Rev. Edward D		90
Truman, James C., residence.			Tompkins, Maurice A		123
Union, Town of			Topography.		19
Valentine, Gallatin C			Triangle, Town of		52
Vatet, Leon E			Truman, James C., residence.		54
Vestal, Town of			U		
Warner Plumbing Co			Union, Town of		57
Water Works			V		
Webster, Dr. Charles E			Valentine, Gallatin C		128
West, Dr. Silas			Vatet, Leon E		65
Whitney-Noyes Seed Co			Vestal, Town of		40
White, J. A			W		
Wilcox, Dr. Henry W			Warner Plumbing Co		134
Williams, E. A			Water Works		81
Windsor, Town of			Webster, Dr. Charles E		100
Young Men's Christian Ass'n.			West, Dr. Silas		99
			Whitney-Noyes Seed Co		112
			White, J. A		125
			Wilcox, Dr. Henry W		125
			Williams, E. A		130
			Windsor, Town of		59
			Y		
			Young Men's Christian Ass'n.		80

J 928





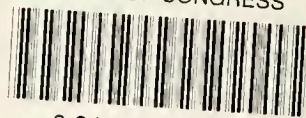








LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 107 725 9

